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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to."—See "Times," 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

CAN a Lady recommend a very trustworthy and experienced MAID-HOUSEKEEPER, of middle age, active, good hairdresser, dressmaker, and understanding the management of a moderately small establishment? Church of England, and good references indispensable. Apply to Mrs. Ronald, Hinton Kies, Bournemouth, Hants.

WANTED, a Servant, as MAID and ATTENDANT on an elderly paralysed lady. Must be experienced in illness. Church of England. Good needlewoman. Between thirty and forty. A personal interview indispensable. State wages and full particulars.—B. W. L. Keymer, Hurstpierpont, Sussex.

HOUSEMAID WANTED, for a single-handed place; one who has been well trained. Address Mrs. George Portal, Burghclere Rectory, Newbury.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's family, a steady, respectable NURSE, for young children. A very good needlewoman. State age, wages, and all particulars to Mrs. J. Francis, Stockcross Vicarage, Newbury.

WANTED, immediately, for a Clergyman's small family, a NURSE, able to take and bring up by hand an only child from the month. Good needlewoman. Not under twenty-two. Wages £20. Address Mrs. Blogg, Danehill Vicarage, Uckfield, Sussex.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSEMAID, to wait on a lady; able to do needlework and thoroughly competent. No one under twenty-five years of age need apply. Good character indispensable. State wages. Address Mrs. Roll, Oakhanger, Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

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NATURE'S GREATEST REMEDY.

RESTORES HEALTH, INTEGRAL STRENGTH, AND IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.

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Rheumatism,	Paralysis,
Muscular and Nervous Pains,	Gout,
Neuralgia,	Local and General Debility,
Indigestion,	Functional Disorders,
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And many other ailments are often removed as by a charm. This is proved by a mass of documentary evidence from the highest authorities in science and medicine, borne out by thousands of cures effected and certified in below-mentioned Pamphlet.

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Beware of the sham Curative Articles, now deceptively advertised as Electric, but which are simply a "delusion and a snare." These articles are as entirely spurious as the advertisements concerning them are insidious. This can be easily detected by a simple test, as shown in PULVERMACHER'S Pamphlet, "Galvanism, Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy." Post free.

THE following TESTIMONIALS, together with Medical Documents, can be easily verified:—

GALVANISM v. ACUTE RHEUMATISM and BRONCHITIS.

"Gravesend, Ship Vellore, 25th Nov., 1882.

"Dear Sir,—I write to thank you, before leaving England, for the great benefit I have derived from your invention. I had attended two hospitals without getting any relief for my complaint, acute rheumatism, but in one month after wearing your Galvanic Belt I had quite recovered the use of my arm and shoulder. I also found great relief from a bad attack of bronchitis by wearing your Galvanic Bands, and I shall never be tired of speaking in your praise.—I remain, yours gratefully,

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher." "B. A. KIPPAX.

GALVANISM v. NEURALGIA.

"Spring-grove House, Linthwaite, Huddersfield, 23rd November, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—I suffered intense pain of neuralgia in head and face for five weeks. I got one of your Galvanic Chain Appliances, and in two days the pain completely left me; and I have not had a relapse since. To all who suffer I would earnestly recommend the same.—Yours truly, "B. WOODHEAD.

"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

GALVANISM v. PILES.

"Liverpool-road, Stoke-on-Trent, November 17, 1882.

"Dear Sir,—Being badly troubled with piles, I was induced to try Pulvermacher's Electric Chain Bands. I commenced to wear them November 1st, and I can truly say that I am free from anything of the kind now as I ever was. Please use my initials only.—I am yours truly, "J. K.

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

N.B.—Full name and address on application.

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER of IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post free on application to

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, London, W.
(Nearly opposite Conduit-street.)

HOUSE and PARLOUR-MAID (combined).—Wanted, a thoroughly respectable SERVANT, of good appearance and character, for small family. Wages £18, no beer. A good needlewoman desirable. Address Mrs. Selby, Fairlea, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.

WANTED, by the 24th of January, a strong, active HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, not under twenty-two, who understands her duties, for a small house in the country. Apply to Mr. H. S. Pears, 15, Hillside, Wimbledon.

CAN any Lady recommend a strong, willing Girl of fifteen, who has not been out before, and is the daughter of respectable parents, to be trained as COOK in a gentleman's family, where two servants are kept? A girl from a distance preferred, not from Warwickshire. Only two in family. Address F. C., 18, Church-terrace, Leamington.

GOOD plain COOK REQUIRED, in a Clergyman's family. Wages £17 and all found. A trustworthy person would be much valued. Can any lady recommend such a servant? Address Mrs. Baldwin, the Vicarage, Berwick-on-Tweed.

WANTED, for a Clergyman's family (three in number), in the country, a good COOK, to undertake dairy and baking. Wages £20, all found. Apply by letter to Mrs. Berkeley, Broadheath, Worcester.

CAN any Lady recommend a thoroughly trustworthy Person, aged about twenty-two, as UNDER-NURSE where only two are kept, but assistance given in morning, to four children. Must be active, tidy, and a good needlewoman. Address Lady F. Cecil, Beaconsfield, Devonport.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—At a Cabinet Council held on Saturday morning at the Elysée, under M. Grévy's presidency, it was decided that 750 marines should immediately be sent to Tonquin to reinforce Commandant Rivière's expeditionary column. A Tonquin expedition, in fact, has been resolved upon.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Paris transmits the programme of "the Committee for the Defence of French Interests beyond the Seas," which, the promoters say, are menaced in Egypt, and combated in Madagascar, on the Congo, in Tonquin, and elsewhere by England. The old threat is put forward—if England perseveres in her attitude, France "will be obliged to modify her economic policy." The committee of the league will demand :—

"(1) The creation of a subventioned trading fleet of ships of great speed, constructed on models adopted by the Ministry of Marine and capable of transformation into cruisers in the event of a naval war. (2) The establishment of harbour dues, the produce of which would be devoted to the improvement of harbours and the subventioning of a trading fleet. (3) The revision of the maritime conventions of the Treaty of Paris, 1856, establishing that the flag covers the merchandise and forbidding privateering in time of war. (4) The maintenance in Egypt of the *status quo ante bellum*, as the English exacted it of France, under similar conditions, in Morocco, after the battle of Isly. (5) Energetic and prompt action in Tonquin, in Madagascar, on the Congo, and in every place where we have to defend the honour of our flag, of our rights and interests."

This programme has been received with some ridicule at Paris as well as in the London newspapers.

There was a scene in the French Chamber on Tuesday during the discussion on the Supplementary Education vote. M. Paul de Cassagnac argued that Reactionary departments were not illiterate, and said that the Reactionaries were as eager for education as Republicans, and that his life was devoted to the restoration of the Empire; "but if legal means"—here the President enjoined him to keep to the question, and M. Vernhes exclaimed "We are taking recreation." M. de Cassagnac said that remark could only have been uttered by a buffoon. The President invited him to withdraw these words, and M. de Cassagnac did so, stating that he had misunderstood the remark of M. Vernhes, who was his personal friend. A little later he said that if the Republic had one day to fall—here there was great uproar, amid which M. Wilson made an inaudible remark. M. de Cassagnac: "I beg M. Wilson to keep quiet, for there might be many things to say." The President: "I call you to order." M. de Cassagnac: "I am ready to explain what I mean, if M. Wilson wishes." The President: "I beg you to keep to the question." M. de Cassagnac (to the President): "Do not get into a passion. (Loud cries of disapprobation and cries of "La censure!") The President: "I call you to order, with entry on the minutes." M. de Cassagnac: "That only costs me 250f., for which I do not care. But the second call to order was unfair, for I had not said anything." The President, however, justified what he had done, on the ground of M. de Cassagnac's offensive interruptions. He called the Chamber to witness that he had been only too lenient. M. de Cassagnac: "Revive the guillotine, then." The President, "The entry on the minutes is maintained." M. de Cassagnac: "Very well; that costs 250f., and France will understand that when a Deputy speaks out it only costs him 250f. Well, I may do it again." M. de Cassagnac continuing to protest, the President invited the Chamber to enforce the censure imposed in such cases. M. de Cassagnac thereupon protested his respect for the President, whom he simply invited to exercise moderation. The censure was then pronounced. M. de Cassagnac spoke a few minutes longer; and eventually the measure—which empowers Prefects to compel refractory municipalities to erect schools—was carried by 417 votes to 82.

Judgment was given in the Union Générale case last week; the accused, M. Bontoux and M. Féder, the chairman and manager respectively of the bubble company, being sentenced each to five years' imprisonment, and a fine of 3,000f. This is the maximum punishment, and its severity has produced a deep sensation.

The trial of the Montceau-les-Mines rioters concluded on Friday afternoon last at Riom, on the eighth day of the hearing. The twenty-three prisoners were charged with a conspiracy to carry out destruction, massacre, and pillage, with burning and plundering a church, with illegally bearing arms, with forcibly seizing arms and warlike munitions, and with breaking into several houses, as part of an insurrectionary movement. Anonymous threats against the lives of the jurors at Châlon-sur-Saône led the Public Prosecutor to apply for a suspension of the trial, followed by a change of venue. Most of the prisoners are young pitmen, a little over or under twenty. Some of them admitted having taken part in the nocturnal destruction of crosses and chapels, but pleaded compulsion; and evidence was given of the existence of a secret society, apparently directed by agitators at a distance. After the August outbreak there was a second, the persons concerned in which are awaiting trial; and troops are now permanently stationed at Montceau. On Friday fourteen of the prisoners were acquitted, one was sentenced to five years' detention, one to three years', four to two years', and three to one year's imprisonment. On the most serious counts all the prisoners were acquitted, and the jury even recommended to mercy those whom they convicted, signing a memorial to this effect after the delivery of the sentences.

The well-known aristocratic Nihilist, Prince Krapotkine, was arrested at Thonon last week by the French police, and immediately sent on to Lyons for trial, on the charge of being a member of an illegal society.

General Menabrea has presented his credentials to President Grévy as Italian Ambassador.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writing on Wednesday, says :—

"The wanton and unrelenting hostility displayed by the Republican Party and its Chief against Christianity, but more especially against the Roman Church, is now discovered by the wiser members of the party to have been carried too far. But a few weeks ago, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Andrieux, the late French Ambassador at Madrid, but better known as the Prefect of Police who carried out the famous decrees with perhaps unnecessary roughness, had the candour to confess that this persecution of the religious orders had been a mistake, and had alienated from the Republic many thousands who would otherwise have gone over to the new state of things. To-day the *République Française*, in an article which might with advantage have been less acrimoniously offensive in its references to the memory of Pope Pius IX., signifies its approval of the Encyclical of Leo XIII., and thus affords an indication that more healthy and sounder views are beginning to be entertained by the party which controls the Government of France. The *République* notes with special satisfaction the declaration of the Supreme Pontiff that a man's religious feelings are not necessarily bound up with his political opinions. It claims that the Church is more free in Republican France than in most European States, and incomparably more independent than it was under the Monarchical Governments that preceded the Republic. The *République* says, 'We do not demand of the Church its co-operation in the elections, as was the case with Napoleon III., and we do not dream of worrying it about its Ultramontane opinions, as was the case with Charles X.' The advice of the Pope to the Episcopacy to hold aloof from political strife the *République* commends, as showing 'a thorough understanding of the grave situation in which the Church finds itself, and from which it will never emerge,' and trusts that, though the Papal letter was addressed to the Spanish Bishops, the Episcopacy will consider it as addressed to themselves. The *République* and other papers of the same colour can do much to bring about a pacification; but they hardly appear to be conscious of the irritation and repulsion which the light and airy tone in which they talk on matters that are not fit for newspaper controversy, and the perfectly revolting insults heaped upon religion and its ministers by the lower class of Democratic journals, create in every unbiassed mind. They seem to take a pleasure in wantonly hurting the feelings of religious people; and so long as they do this no sort of pacification is possible. The Pope has laid down that a man may, though a Republican, be a very good Churchman. The *République* would be well inspired to avow that a devout Catholic may be an excellent *citoyen*. To have all the formidable organisation of the Roman Church arrayed against it is a source of weakness which no sensible Government can afford to disregard."

A Cairo telegram in the *Temps* of Monday says :—"Reuter's Agency denies that the French Controller-General, M. Brédif, has resumed his functions. You can persist in the statement which I telegraphed to you. It is true that neither M. Brédif nor Sir Auckland Colvin any longer attends Cabinet Councils. But Sir Auckland Colvin continues to supervise the discussions on financial questions—particularly the preparation of the Budget. As to M. Brédif, he is opposed to the rupture of direct relations with the Ministry; for this would be contrary to the orders of M. Duclerc, who directed him to resume his duties. Active preparations are going on for putting in operation the native judicial reforms. The French Government asked for the striking out of the article of the scheme respecting the indemnity, in order to reserve altogether the question of ways and means. This has been agreed to. It also asked for the admission of claims for loss of jewels and artistic and antiquarian objects. The Egyptian Government is willing to admit such claims by merchants, but not by private owners."

At the Seine Assizes on Tuesday M. Henry A. Chapolard, *dit* Dichard, editor of the *Petit Caporal*, was charged with the voluntary homicide of M. de Massas, director of the *Combat*, in a duel fought with swords at Nogent-sur-Marne on September 3. The seconds on both sides were charged as his accomplices. The writ stated that the deceased began the duel with the utmost impetuosity, and it was continued with such vigour on both sides that the witnesses were unable to follow all the movements of the combatants. The seconds, as well as Dr. Court and M. Rogat, of the *Pays*, at whose residence the duel took place, gave contradictory versions of the affair, but they all agreed in stating that fair play prevailed throughout. M. Dichard, who was also wounded, declared in reply to the president that the seconds, noticing blood on his shirt, rushed towards him, thinking that he alone had been hurt. Every one, including himself, was astonished on seeing M. de Massas drop his sword and fall exhausted. As he did so he pointed to a wound on his right breast. M. Dichard believed that the deceased ran against his sword. The fight lasted no more than a few seconds. Opinions differed as to whether the deceased, after dealing two furious blows at his adversary, ran against his weapon, or whether he rushed at him wildly on feeling that he had been mortally wounded. His doctor stated that he had never been able to handle a sword properly, and that his play was fantastic in the extreme. The jury returned a negative reply to all the questions put to them, and the prisoners were acquitted.

According to the *Times* correspondent, who has done his utmost to ascertain the real facts, M. Gambetta's wound is nearly well, and was never, indeed, serious. The revolver accident was precisely such as was described by his friends. The subsequent attack is a gastric affection, resulting from the posture which he had to observe, and which led, as often happens to feverishness. Meanwhile the unpardonable coarseness of the attacks of certain journals has restored to M. Gambetta a little of the popularity which he enjoyed a year ago.

Christmas is of little more account in France than an ordinary Sunday; otherwise Monday's gloominess and wet weather would have caused great disappointment. There were, however, crowds on the Boulevards during the afternoon; but the stalls of cheap toys, &c., offered little novelty. Several puzzles are christened "The Egyptian Question." Four thousand Alsatian children had their usual Christmas-tree at the Châlet. Among the pieces recited to them were some verses by M. Siebecker, entitled "La Tache Noire"—that is to say, the lost territory usually coloured black on French maps. The verses, of course, hint at an eventual recovery of the provinces, but indulge in no reflection on the present possessors.

ITALY.—Our *(Times)* correspondent writes from Naples, Dec. 19:—"A brutal outrage was committed two evenings ago on two Neapolitan gentlemen who were travelling by the train from Rome. It was due at Naples at six o'clock, and at Casalnuovo, the last station before entering the city, two respectable working men got into a compartment in the first class, where there were already Cavaliere Meli, Advocate of the Military Fund, and Signor Moghi, who has the direction of the magazines of the Roman railways. Immediately on the departure of the train the two unknown passengers drew forth daggers, and, threatening to take the lives of their fellow-travellers, bound their arms, and then robbed them of their watches, gold chains, and money to the amount of 1,250 lire. Shortly before arriving at the Naples station, just as the train was relaxing its speed, the fellows opened the door of the carriage and got away under cover of the darkness. The alarm was given in all directions, but up to the present time without any result. The daring attack has, of course, created a most painful impression, and will no doubt affect the locomotive habits of the people for some time; travellers will regard one another with suspicion, and each will see in the other a thief or an assassin in disguise. It was evidently a well-calculated affair. The victims were men who might have been supposed to have something of value upon them, and their arrival was no doubt expected. Again, Casalnuovo, being the last place for a stoppage, and the tickets having been taken there, all fear of interruption was removed, and as the interval between that place and Naples was very short, the villains set to work directly. Cavaliere Meli was slightly wounded on the chest, but whether it was the result of a struggle or whether the blow was inflicted as an assurance that there would be no trifling is not reported. No such act of audacity has been committed on this line before, or at all events for many years. I have a faint recollection of a case of murder in one of the carriages a long time ago, when the body of the victim either fell out or was thrown out of the window. Travelling on this line will for the winter be safer than ever—as it always is after a railway accident—so that no person need have any fear of visiting the sunny South. But to be doubly sure, ladies would do well to travel after dark in second-class carriages. The weather is superb—so warm as almost to inconvenience one."

RUSSIA.—Provincial banking affairs in Russia appear just now ao be in a very unsatisfactory condition (states the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*), which naturally tells upon trade and finance generally. "The failure of the bank of Skopin has so roused the public suspicion that, while on the one hand accounts and balance-sheets have to be submitted to rigorous inspection, there is on the other a daily drain on the immediate resources of many local banks by panic-stricken depositors. The State Bank, following the same cue, has refused altogether to discount the bills of some of these establishments, and a petition has, it is said, recently been received here from Vladikavkas, praying the Minister of Finance to oblige the State Bank to withdraw this refusal in so far as it regards the bank of that town. Among the other local banks which seem to have fallen under suspicion are mentioned those of Buzulouk, Toula, Kursk, Tamboff, and Orel. The latter one gives hopes of issuing from the ordeal to which its books are about to be subjected without any great injury to its credit. The conditions of Russian provincial life, the ignorance and gullibility of the people, as well as the corruptibility of the officials, are exceedingly favourable to the schemes of swindlers and adventurers of every kind. Rikoff, the founder and chief director of the Skopin bank, has afforded a good illustration of this. He was covered with decorations, lived in magnificent style, and exercised an influence in the province of Riazan second only to the Governor himself. The whole town of Skopin, of about 13,000 inhabitants, was pledged for the security of his schemes, and, indeed, virtually belonged to him, and he now declares that he knew the bank to be utterly insolvent for several years past. A deputation of the citizens has left St. Petersburg with the official assurance that they will not be all called upon to answer for Rikoff and his crimes, as only the municipal authorities and those actually concerned in the management of the bank will be held responsible. In St. Petersburg itself there are rumours of certain houses entertaining the intention of finally winding up their business with the provinces in consequence of this state of things. The alarming state of the Baltic provinces, the Russian Ireland as it is now called, where agrarian agitation and incendiarism have been going on for many months past, is another embarrassment to certain business affairs."

AMERICA.—Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould were under examination just before the last mail left New York before the Senate Committee which is investigating the effect of "corners" and "futures" upon the public welfare and the trade and commerce of the United States. Mr. Vanderbilt, in describing the effect of grain corners on the railways, said that the New York Central and Hudson River Railway had sometimes between 3,000 and 4,000 cars loaded with grain waiting for the movements of the men who owned the grain and were speculating upon it. He added: "I think the system of corners is depreciatory, and has a bad tendency. All this speculation affects the young man. It tends to idleness and numerous other evils. Not one man in ten goes into Wall-steet but he is sure to come out loser in the long run." Mr. Jay Gould said his opinion of "corners" and "futures" was that they tended to make a very large market in America. "As all the world is connected with us by cable, and can order supplies of us at any time, and as the largest market is where the most consumers come to buy, the effect of the system on the whole, I should say, is beneficial." The consumer, however, Mr. Gould thought, had perhaps to pay more for the article cornered; but his observation had been that the losses on such transactions generally fall on those who get them up. Describing his own experience in corners, Mr. Gould said: "I was interested in the corner in North-Western. North-Western was selling at 75 to 80, which I considered a fair price for it. In fact, I cousidered it cheap, and commenced to buy. There was, however, a disposition among some gentlemen to break it down. My brokers were ordered to buy all that was sold; and before I knew it they had actually bought more than there really was of the stock. When I commenced to call it in and pay for it the price went up. But I hadn't paid any more for it than I thought it was worth. However, it all resulted in the price running up very high. Then it suddenly fell back afterward to about 80. When the price stood at 250dols. I think I was induced to part with some of my shares at that price." With regard to the effect of such speculation on public morals, Mr. Gould said :—"The whole public will speculate, from your minister, your doctor, and your barber down. They've all got an interest in one thing or another. It is pretty much the same whether done in a bucket-shop or in a larger exchange. If you attempted to prevent it by legislation, wouldn't you promote gambling in its true sense by compelling people to do in secret what they now do in open day?" Mr. Gould said he was sure that grain speculation benefits the American producers, for legitimate markets were created by it all over the world. Mr. Gould then gave his experience of financial panics. A panic he defined as "where men lose their balance, their reason, and rush pell-mell." Panics, he said, are generally preceded by a corner in money, or in anything else where distrust may be excited. "Wall-street is the heart of this country, and there cannot be any financial trouble there but what it will be felt wherever money has any influence. Panics have a good as well as a bad effect. They seem to be a necessary check on extravagance and on speculations, and they tend to make people more conservative and more careful." It would not, Mr. Gould considered, be possible to remedy corners and panics by legislation.

EGYPT.—Telegraphing on Monday night, the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

"This afternoon, at half-past two, the seven principal political prisoners were summoned to undergo public degradation. The prisoners all showed themselves extremely nervous, especially Toulba, who visibly shivered with fear. None of their English friends were present to reassure them and to convince them that they were not being led out for the last time, which more than one of them seemed to apprehend. Arabi, Mahmoud Sami, and Yacoub Sami were brought up in the first carriage, followed by Abdellal, Ali Fehmy, Toulba, and Mahmoud Fehmy in the second. They were escorted by mounted police with drawn swords. In spite of the extreme secrecy observed, the inhabitants were grouped along the road, and a considerable crowd had gathered at the gates of the Kasr-el-Nil barracks. For the most part the onlookers preserved the silence habitual to an Egyptian crowd. Here and there, however, there was a murmur, 'God help thee.' In the third (the innermost) court of the barracks, drawn up in columns on the right, were the new gendarmerie; on the left were the regular infantry. Almost the whole of the existing armed force in Egypt, except the cavalry, may be said to have been present. A few English officers, accompanied by Consul Moore, as the representative of Lord Dufferin, were grouped in the court. The galleries of the first-floor barracks were filled with British officers, with a few ladies. Immediately upon their arrival the prisoners were led into the open space between the columns of troops, and a ring was formed round them, the subordinate officers carrying naked swords. The Under-Secretary of State for War then advanced, and, after calling out the names of the prisoners, read aloud the Khedivial decree, that their rank and decorations of every kind should be taken from them, and their names erased in perpetuity from the Egyptian Army List. It was added that these decorations should be delivered immediately to the police. Mahmoud Sami alone answered in acquiescence. The officers then led the troopers in the cry, 'Long live our Khedive!' thrice repeated, after which the ring was broken. The prisoners were then led back to the carriages, at the steps of which an Egyptian major took the opportunity of remarking to them that they had ruined Egypt and ought to have had their throats cut. Apart from this individual instance, no insult was offered to the prisoners, nor was any evidence of hostile feeling given. At a quarter past three this last act of the Egyptian revolutionary drama closed with a march-past, the troops playing the Khedivial Anthem. The prisoners appeared to feel the manner of the degradation more than the actual deprivation which they suffered. They protested, nevertheless, against the assumption by the Khedive of the power to divest them of decorations conferred by the Sultan."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Cairo gives the following account of the departure of Arabi and his fellow-exiles from the Egyptian capital :—

"This (Tuesday) afternoon the luggage of the prisoners was searched at their houses, to prevent them from carrying away any title-deeds, or money to the amount of over two hundred pounds. The search took place in the presence of English officers. On its completion the luggage was carried to Kasr-el-Nil. The prisoners' families arrived, as arranged, at Kasr-el-Nil, and a guard was placed in the Barrack-square. A telegram had previously been received from Suez saying that, owing to the rough weather it was impossible that the steamer could enter the harbour. General Dormer consequently countermanded the British guard, and Sir Charles Wilson proceeded at eight o'clock to the prison to prevent the removal of the prisoners; but the Zaptieh, with unusual alacrity, had already escorted them to the point from which they were to start. Sir Charles Wilson following, found the Egyptian guard preparing for the departure of the prisoners, having received no contrary orders. Everybody being in the train, Sir Charles Wilson decided that they should start, especially as it appeared likely that the Suez telegram was a blind to disperse the crowds already assembled at the intermediary stations. Further delay was caused by the discovery that the sentries over Arabi's house had prevented his family from leaving. Mr. Cameron and the police delegate started immediately to release the ladies, who arrived at half-past ten, soon after which the train left. It contained a guard of thirty men of the 60th Rifles under Major Fraser, who himself travelled in Arabi's carriage, and ten Egyptian personal guards in the prisoners' carriages. All the exiles seemed extremely cheerful, and evidently happier than they had been during their confinement. The escape from probable death and the petty tyrannies practised towards themselves and their families to honourable seclusion under the British rule renders their fate more enviable than that of the less notable criminals relegated to the tender mercies of their compatriots."

SOUTH AFRICA.—A despatch to Reuter's Agency, dated Cape Town, December 5, and received *viâ* Plymouth, says:—

"Great excitement prevails in the Leribe district of Basutoland, in consequence of the flight into the Free State of Joel Molapo, with some thousands of his followers and a quantity of cattle. On the 29th of November, Jonathan Molapo carried off some cattle which he claimed as his property from Joel's people. Joel thereupon collected a force and made an attack upon Jonathan, who defeated him with great slaughter, and burned his kraal. The cattle raid is looked upon as a decoy, the outbreak being attributed to the influence of Masupha, who has all along declared in favour of Jonathan's claim to the position of hereditary chieftain as opposed to Joel's. Jonathan sent a message to the Field Cornet of Bethlehem, in the Free State, stating that unless the fugitives were sent back at once he would cross the border in pursuit of them. The Free State Executive Council have met to consider the situation. When the report of the first seizure of cattle was received, Mr. Baillie, the magistrate, went off to try and settle matters between the two brothers, but probably arrived too late to be of any service.

"In the Transvaal the operations of the Boers against Mapoch are reported to have been successful up to the present. Native spies say that Mapoch is in want of food, and an early submission is expected. Dynamite has been used with great effect in driving the natives out of caves and schanses, and many Kaffirs have been killed in this way. The Boers have also captured a large number of cattle. On their side Commandant Senekal, and a farmer—Du Plooy—have been killed. A concession has been granted by the Transvaal Government to a London capitalist for the establishment of a National Bank on terms favourable to the State.

"A terrific storm broke over Maritzburg on the 29th of November, flooding the lower part of the town to such an extent that a Kaffir was drowned in the street. Great damage was also done to the crops."

SCANDINAVIA.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*, writing on the 24th, says: "During the past week a society has been formed with the object of procuring the declaration of the neutrality of Denmark, thus placing the country in a position similar to that occupied by Belgium and Switzerland. The society has already started its organ, which is called *Peace*. Of course theoretically the object of these enthusiasts, led by the Republican member of the Lower House, M. Beyer, formerly a cavalry officer, can only meet the approval of every one; but the idyllic times when the lamb and the tiger herd together being yet to all appearances as far off as ever, practically the object of the society will naturally be restricted to sentimental after-dinner speeches and well-intentioned high-flown leaders in *Peace;* and I am bound to add that the good sense of the nation has understood this at once, and the appeal of the society has nearly everywhere been received with a good-natured smile of sympathetic compassion. During the late debates on the Fortification Bill a speaker made a much more sensible proposition when, as the basis of Danish policy, he advocated a close and intimate alliance with Sweden and Norway. A sincere alliance between the 10,000,000 Scandinavians would, indeed, be an object worthy of the exertions of any Scandinavian statesman; but, unfortunately, there are still too many prejudices, too many jealousies, too little real hearty sympathy between the three nations, to render such an alliance possible, at least for many years to come. That Denmark and Sweden-Norway must finally gravitate towards each other is natural; but the great question is, What, when this moment does come, will Germany say, and how much will then remain of 'Denmark' to join in the union? I am expressing no pessimistic view of my own, I am only stating what is thought and publicly and privately stated by true Danish patriots—that if at that time even only all the Danish islands, including Fühnen, might constitute 'Denmark,' it will be as much as the most sanguine Dane dares hope for; and even under these conditions, taking the loss of Jutland for granted, the Danish islands would form no unimportant part of a Scandinavian kingdom."

BOMBAY.—An extraordinary run with foxhounds recently took place here. About thirty horsemen met the hounds at Khariganm. The master arrived with the hounds two minutes late, and gave a little grace as men came trooping in every minute, so it was fully ten minutes after the appointed time before we moved off. We went under the railway bridge and past the rifle butts, and drew nearly all the country bordering the Mahim creek. The hounds got on the drag of a jackal, but owing to a spring tide the master was unable to follow them along a bund, and called off. They did not open on this drag, and were probably only owning a jackal that had passed on half an hour earlier. We then trotted to Kalina tank, and *en route* struck on another jack, but nothing could be made of it till we reached a heavy cover near the tank, when the hounds opened, but the scent was execrable, or rather, we should say, there was no scent at all, for the hounds threw up after a quarter of a mile or so, when the master was called off the line to a holloa. But the holloa as usual coming from a native was a sell, and the master, who always hunts the hounds, would not return, but went on to the blackthorn cover. It was from this place we had that pretty run last Wednesday. The hounds were not in cover many minutes before Bell gave a tally-ho, but scent was still up in the clouds, and the hounds could not own it after they had gone half a mile. We then drew over a very nice country to Chackla cover. After a long time a hound opened, and the pack ran mute for a short distance, and that jackal was given up. At this time the writer of this happened to be riding near the master, Mr. N. S. Symons, and heard him say, "Well, gentlemen, I cannot make scent, but I will draw Chackla again on the off chance," and he did so. The hounds went through the cover, from end to end, without a whimper, and the whole field turned homewards. Not so Mr. Symons, or Bell, who cannot be sufficiently praised for the condition of his hounds and for his riding throughout the rest of the day. One hound opened (and for the next ten minutes or so we must give this account by hearsay) and the master got the pack on sharp and ran a very fast and sharp ring round about Chackla on the north side, and fortunately for some of us got back to Chackla, when they went away due north, crossing the Andheri-Coola road. Then Mr. Mackay joined the hounds and put on several couple to the line. They dwelt about eight or ten minutes in a cover bordering the Andheri road, and then let up about eight riders. Before this it was known that the hounds were running a hyæna, though one Portuguese gentlemen called out, "Sir! big tiger has gone this way, and your dogs are biting him." The honorary secretary of the hunt came up and dismounted, and went into the very heavy cover to dislodge the hyæna, one or two of the sportsmen present remarking that if the brute would only break and run over to the open to Vehar what a grand run it would be. But we were destined for something better than that. The hyæna bolted from Mr. Weber and went straight for Tulsi. At first the hyæna and hounds outpaced the horsemen, but after two or three miles of this work the hounds were caught up and all but the leading ones passed by one or two of those best mounted. Then Mr. Symons sat down, and by dint of hard spurring got alongside the animal, only two hounds being close, and for a mile rode the hyæna at top speed, trying to break his wind, which for a time he did. We came to a nullah with a lot of water in pools. The hyæna went in and lay down, the hounds came up and drank at the same pool within a foot or so of the animal's mouth. The pace had been tremendous, and except the master's horn there was a dead silence for some minutes. Some one took up a boulder to fling at the hyæna, and he jumped up and ran for miles, the hounds close up, the horsemen fairly well up. We got over near the foot of Vehar-hill, and then turned sharp back and ran south (our previous direction being north in a very zigzag line) for about two miles, till he got near the railway about half a mile north of Andheri station, when he ran away for Vehar again, and eventually the following spectacle was seen—the hyæna walking up hill, hounds walking close behind him, and the horsemen walking behind the hounds; there was hardly a trot left in the lot. Every now and then the hyæna turned round and fought the hounds, but two old hounds (whose names Bell told us afterwards were Admiral and Spoiler) stuck to him and kept on biting him on the loins, and at last he lay up in a dry nullah. He got up and ran away a long circle, and eventually went straight away, and the hounds ran completely out of hearing of all but Bell and Mr. Mackay. The latter got a stake from a native, but, before he hit the beast, Bell rode at and knocked the hyæna over with his horse's forelegs. A holloa from Bell and the baying of the hounds gave the cue to the rest, and the master arrived, and seeing it was all up with the hyæna, as he was too completely done to run another yard, got off, and gave the *coup de grâce* with his knife. He proved to be a very large old male. They killed him within sight of Goregaum station, and then skinned him and cut his head off. It is, of course, very difficult to tell the exact distance covered, because of the few landmarks on the map, but on a careful comparison with a gentleman who was present during most of the run, we cannot put the distance much under 20 miles. Mr. Weber rode his "gee" to a standstill, and we were afterwards informed by a native that a sahib walking had passed him driving his horse before him to Bandora, as the only means of progression. There were no accidents, though Bell's face was very nearly torn into shreds, and we heard someone remark that the master's coat looked just as if he had come from a scrimmage in Donnybrook Fair; certainly there was very little left of it. We got back to Khar at one o'clock, and were glad to find the unfortunate many who too early went home had not made too free with the pegs or demolished all the fruit and sandwiches. To show what condition the hounds were in, we might state that only three couple were missing at the death. So blue blood for ever! It certainly was the finest sport it has ever been our lot to witness—indeed it was so good that those who were present will remember and talk of it for years hence.—*Times of India.*

A TURKISH TALE.

The following letter, written from Athens by one who is well acquainted with all that goes on behind the scenes at Constantinople, will be read, says the *St. James's Gazette*, with interest:—

"The revived Said Ministry at Constantinople has been as nearly as possible undone this week, and the circumstances of the crisis are worth narrating. You will remember that Safvet Pasha was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 1st of December, and dismissed on the 3rd of December. His Highness is one of the oldest and most dignified of the Fuad-A'ali school of statesmen. He has been several times Minister for Foreign Affairs; he has also been Ambassador in Paris; he has likewise been Grand Vizier. He is a Grand Cordon of all the great Orders of Europe, and a G.C.S.I. to boot. Thus he is a great man, and the unceremonious way in which he was treated a fortnight ago did not please him.

"Some two months ago Tewfyk Bey, the Ottoman Chargé d'Affaires in Greece, wrote to the Foreign Minister to inform him that a man had called upon him, and stated that a revolutionary society existed in Greece having affiliated branches in Constantinople and other towns of Turkey, and that its object was to compass the dethronement of the Sultan. He said, moreover, that if the Porte gave him a thousand pounds he would reveal the names of the persons connected with it. Tewfyk Bey is a zealous man, and knows the current tastes of the Palace in the matter of conspiracies. The Foreign Office replied that they were not disposed to lay out a thousand pounds without knowing something more of the case; they advised Tewfyk Bey to consult the Greek police, and to make his own investigations. Shortly afterwards he reported that the man who offered the secret for sale was an adventurer, an ex-doctor in the Turkish army, and that he had nothing whatever to show in support of his statements but a letter from a Greek Metropolitan to one of the members of the Synod of Jerusalem, giving him advice touching the then approaching election of the vacant Greek Patriarchate in the Holy City. The Foreign Minister and Artin Effendi, the Foreign Under-Secretary, had an interview on the subject with the Prime Minister, and Artin Effendi strongly advised his Highness to report the matter to the Sultan: as, considering his Majesty's extreme sensitiveness upon such matters and his morbid suspicions, it might be very inconvenient if the affair came to his knowledge through any other channel. Said Pasha, however, ridiculed the whole thing, and said he could not talk to the Sultan about such puerilities; and so the matter remained. On Friday, December 1, Safvet Pasha became Minister for Foreign Affairs. On Saturday, December 2, he was in his place at the Porte; and the first thing Artin Effendi did was to bring this case to his notice and to show him all the papers. Safvet Pasha apparently approved what had been done.

"Safvet Pasha on the Sunday did not receive any notice from the Palace, not even verbal notice, of his dismissal. When he was entering the council-room on that day, a doorkeeper pulled him back by the skirt of his coat, and told him he must not go in as he was no longer a Cabinet Minister. The form of this dismissal did not sweeten the fact, and the Sultan was told thet Safvet thought himself ill-used. His Majesty is studiously careful about making enemies. He either puts a man out of harm's way altogether or he makes amends to him for any hurt, moral or material, that may have been inflicted upon him. Diamond-set snuff-boxes are usually found to be consolatory in such cases, and are offered in the same spirit of geniality as that in which Mr. Toots offered his cards. But Safvet has already several of these significant tokens; and when you are already at your tenth snuff-box, your finer feelings are but lightly touched by an eleventh. This the Sultan fully understands; so he called Safvet to him, met him with all his charm of manner, and told him how much he valued his fidelity. Safvet, to illustrate this valued quality, told his Majesty how on the very first day of assuming office he had been occupied in investigating a conspiracy which was hatching in Greece against his throne. Now at the Palace the word 'conspiracy' is like a spark in a gunpowder barrel; and the Sultan was beside himself. A dozen aides-de-camp were despatched to find Artin Effendi and bring him to the Palace; whither Artin proceeded, met on the road by orderlies, one after another bidding him hasten. He was at once ushered into the presence, and there was a violent scene which lasted for four hours. The Sultan said he could understand that those *coquins*, the two Saids, whom he had loaded with favours and who were *des ingrats*, should conceal from him things so nearly affecting his throne; but that his faithful Artin should so treat him showed that there was no longer anything in which he could place trust. Artin, who is not easily disconcerted, took the initiative. 'It is no longer possible,' he said, 'to serve your Majesty; your Majesty does not understand what fidelity means. This trumpery matter has not been mentioned because it was so trivial that it was not worth while to disturb your Majesty's repose by reporting it. As your Majesty suspects me, be pleased to arrest me and place me here *au secret* while you send to the Foreign Office for the *dossier* of the affair, which will be found in its proper place among the archives.' This outburst cooled the Sultan, and he declared that he believed in Artin's fidelity, and begged him to go to the Foreign Office for the papers. After a time Artin consented to do so; and then the Sultan cross-examined him as to the part the Saids might have had in the 'conspiracy,' sent him into another room, reflected, called him again and renewed his examination. Finally, he sent him off to the Foreign Office, escorted by two aides-de-camp, to bring the papers, which, as good luck would have it, were in perfect order and carried conviction to his anxious mind. So the storm blew over, and so Safvet Pasha got the Nishani Imtyaz, the rare Order which has lately been bestowed upon the two Emperors. Readers of this narrative will draw their own conclusions touching the possibilities of serious government under the present *régime.*"

THE HAPSBURGH CELEBRATION.

There is no dynasty in Europe so ancient as that of the Hapsburghs, who are now celebrating at Vienna the six hundredth anniversary of their assumption of monarchical power. Fifteen years ago, when, by the events of 1866, Austria had just lost for ever her commanding position in Germany, attention was called to an advertisement in the Berlin papers to the effect that "Hapsburgh, on the lake of the four cantons, with the ruins of the ancient castle," was "to be sold very cheap. Excellent site for a mansion," continued the announcement, "both in summer and winter. Picturesque neighbourhood. Apply to Herr Franz Beck, Beckenhof, Sursee, Switzerland." The castle thus publicly offered for sale was, in fact, the ancient home and cradle of the Hapsburghs. But there was nothing ominous in the fact that it was "to be sold very cheap." The Hapsburghs are not so powerful now as they were in the days of Charles V.; but they are at least as firmly established on the throne as they have been at any time since the revolutionary days of 1848.

The first mention of the Counts of Hapsburgh (or Habichtsburg—Hawkscastle—as their stronghold was originally called) occurs in a document of the year 1099, confirming to Werner of Hapsburgh, nephew of Werner, Bishop of Strasburgh, the ownership of certain lands assigned to him in recognition of pious services. The next Hapsburgh known to history—to such history, that is to say, as is preserved in obscure chronicles—is Albert the Rich, who was created by Frederick Barbarossa Landgrave of Upper Alsace, Count of Zurich, and protector of the monasteries of Seckingen and Murbach. Albert died in 1199, and was succeeded by Rudolf the Old, who, by his political talents, and as a reward for placing a large sum of money at the disposal of the Emperor Frederick II., gained the territories of Strasburgh, Constance, Basle, and Lausanne. Rudolf died, leaving two sons: of whom one, Albert, surnamed the Wise, inherited the ancestral castle brought so irreverently in 1867 to the hammer, and founded the Hapsburgh-Hapsburgh branch of the family. Albert the Wise married the Countess Kyburgh, a relation of the Emperor Frederick II.; and from this union was born on the 1st of May, 1218, Rudolf, who, after numerous exploits and adventures, of which the effect was to entitle him to the family epithet of "the Wise" rather than of "the Rich," found himself at the age of fifty-five elected King of the Romans. This was in the year 1273; and, according to a tradition on the subject, Rudolf was so poor at the time that he was unable to furnish for the coronation ceremony a gold cross deemed essential to the occasion. He proved himself equal to the emergency; and, true to his military character, took the necessary oath on the cross-shaped hilt of his sword. Threatened with the vengeance of his disappointed rival, Ottocar of Bohemia, he was also opposed by the "Anti-Cæsar," Alphonso of Castille: both of whom refused to acknowledge his election, and sent ambassadors with large presents to obtain the countenance of the Pope. Rudolf, on his side, made it his first care to obtain the ratification of the Sovereign Pontiff. "The Roman Empire," he wrote to Gregory the Tenth, "having been for some time vacant, the electors, who have long possessed the right of choosing a King of the Romans, met at the appointed time and place; and, although there were many of much higher rank and much greater merit than myself, yet after mature deliberation they raised me to the Imperial dignity, and even solicited my consent with considerable importunity. Conscious, however, of my own deficiency, and trembling with astonishment and fear, I hesitated whether I should accept so eminent a situation; until at length, trusting in Him who, in the high and ineffable decrees of His providence, changes as He wills the condition of mortals, adds strength to the feeble and gives eloquence to the simple, I assumed courage to venture, weak as I am, upon so laborious and difficult an office, hoping that neither the grace of God, nor the favour of His holy Church, nor your paternal affection will be wanting to me."

Rudolf's ambassadors met with a gracious reception from the Pope, and obtained his sanction on agreeing, in the name of their master, to the same conditions which his predecessors had sworn to observe. A year or two later Rudolf had an interview with Pope Gregory at Lausanne, when the election was again confirmed, with the further understanding that Rudolf should visit Rome and there receive the Imperial crown. This circumstances rendered him unable to do. For he had now to meet the opposition of Ottocar, who, after formally denying the validity of Rudolf's election, took up arms to support his view. Summoned to do homage for his Bohemian fief, Ottocar had replied, through one of his Bishops, that the assembly in which Rudolf had been elected was illegally constituted; that a man excommunicated by the Pope, as Rudolf had once been, for plundering churches and convents, was ineligible to the Imperial throne; and, finally, that a Sovereign who held his dominions by an indisputable title, "owed no homage to the Count of Hapsburgh."

The presumption of the episcopal envoy so irritated the assembly that, but for the interference of Rudolf, violent hands would have been laid upon him. Ottocar himself was still more rebellious. As for the fiefs outside Bohemia—those of Austria, Styria, and Carinthia—he was ready to let Rudolf rule over them as forming part of the empire. But he refused to give up his Bohemian possessions, which he had acquired either by marriage, by purchase, or by conquest, and which he regarded as inalienably and absolutely his own. Upon this Rudolf marched against Ottocar, and, after defeating him, forced him to do homage for Bohemia and to give up the rest of his fiefs. But the pride of Ottocar could not submit to such a humiliation. He rebelled anew, and this time was not only defeated but slain. His body, disfigured by seventeen wounds, was carried to Vienna, and, after being exposed to the people, was wrapped in a purple pall, the gift of Rudolf's queen and buried in a Franciscan monastery.

Rudolf, being at last in peaceable possession of all the Imperial territory, assembled a Diet at Augsburgh in December, 1282, and conferred jointly on his two sons, Albert and Rudolf, Austria, Styria Carinthia, and Carniola. It is this dynastic event, and not the mere election of Rudolf, Count of Hapsburgh, to the Imperial dignity, which is now being celebrated throughout the Austrian dominions. He had proposed, moreover, to confer hereditary possessions on a third son, Hartmann, who was to have married Joanna, daughter of Edward III. of England. But this prince, being on his way to England, was drowned in crossing the Rhine.

After his election, and especially after the consolidation of his power and the establishment of his dynasty, Rudolph displayed a mildness and magnanimity by which his conduct had not always been characterised in the days of his hot youth. He had frequently made war on the higher clergy, whom he regarded as plunderers of the State. But to priests and monks he was always considerate, and never more so than after his elevation to the throne. Meeting one day on horseback a priest who was carrying on foot the host to a sick person, he dismounted and placed his horse at the priest's service, saying that "it ill became him to ride while the bearer of Christ's body walked." Once in battle, when every man was athirst, a flagon of water was brought to him. He declined it, saying that there was not enough to distribute among the troops, and that alone he would not drink it. Now and then his amiability took the form of pleasantry; and several jokes are recorded of him—remarkable, in most cases, for what is called good humour rather than for wit. When at the age of 64 he married as second wife the beautiful Agnes of Burgundy, who was only 14, the Bishop of Spire was so struck by the beauty of the bride that, as he was handing her from a carriage, he saluted her on the cheek. When the youthful Empress complained of this liberty her husband forbade the Bishop to appear at Court, and added: "He shall have an *Agnus Dei* to kiss, but my Agnes he shall leave alone."

To pursue the fortunes of the Hapsburghs through six centuries would be to rewrite the history of the House of Austria. It may be mentioned, however, by way of memorandum, that in 1506 Philip, the son of Maximilian of Hapsburgh and of Donna Juana of Spain, ascended the Spanish throne; that his son, Charles V., was at once King of Spain and Emperor of Germany; and that the Spanish branch became extinct in 1700. The male line of the Austrian branch became extinct in 1740. But it was continued in the female line through Maria Theresa, who, by her marriage with Francis of Lorraine, elected Emperor in 1745, founded the line of Hapsburgh Lorraine, from which the present Imperial dynasty of Austria is descended.

The dynasty in Austria has, indeed, survived all kinds of changes, territorial as well as political. It

was in 1811, at the hands of Napoleon, that the Hapsburghs first lost their position as German Emperors. They were restored, however, in 1814; and it was not until after they had been defeated in 1866, by a German power, that they were definitely excluded from Germany. They had to look on when, in 1867, the North German Confederation was being formed; and again to look on when, at the invitation of Bavaria and other South German States—formerly Austria's devoted adherents—the King of Prussia proclaimed himself "Emperor in Germany." This, however, does not alter the fact that the Hapsburghs, for the last six centuries, have had a most brilliant history.—*St. James's Gazette.*

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE QUAKERESS.

An interesting episode, scarcely, if at all, known to the public hitherto, which occurred in the latter years of President Lincoln's life is described in the forthcoming yearly obituary volume of the Society of Friends, entitled the *Annual Monitor*, for 1883. It is related in connection with a memoir of the late Mrs. E. P. Gurney, widow of the well-known Quaker, Mr. Joseph John Gurney, of Norwich. On her husband's decease Mrs. Gurney returned to America, the land of her birth, and chiefly resided for the remainder of her life at Burlington, in New Jersey. She was one of the recognised lady preachers of the Society of Friends, and, as such, undertook several missionary journeys. During the terrible Civil War she felt great sympathy for the very difficult and responsible position in which President Lincoln had been placed by the course of events, and she believed it to be her duty to seek an interview with him for the purpose of endeavouring to animate him by religious exhortation and prayer. In company with three of her friends as companions, she proceeded to Washington. What followed is thus described in the memoir in the *Annual Monitor*, which is written by an English barrister, a Friend, who was intimately acquainted with Mr. J. J. Gurney and herself:—

"It was a critical period, in the autumn of 1862. The armies of Lee and M'Clellan were confronting each other in the neighbourhood of Washington, and the President, finding the capital in danger, had issued a call for several hundred thousand additional troops. Every available moment of his time was precious, and two days were spent by Mrs. Gurney and the friends who accompanied her in fruitless efforts to see him. They had given up all hope, when, to use her own words, '"the great iron door" seemed to open of itself, and a most interesting interview we had.' It was on a Sunday morning, in a beating rain, that the little party repaired to the White House, where they were at once introduced into the private apartment of President Lincoln. They quickly recognised his tall, commanding figure as he rose to receive them, and the cordial grasp of his hand, as they were separately named to him, at once placed them at ease. Deep thoughtfulness and intense anxiety marked his countenance, and created involuntary sympathy for him in this great national crisis. He at first supposed Mrs. Gurney to be from England, but was soon undeceived.

"She gave him to understand that it was no motive of idle curiosity which had induced her to seek such an interview, but that she had come in the love of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, that blessed Gospel which breathes 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace, goodwill toward men.' She then proceeded to assure him of the deep sympathy which, in common with the other members of the Society of Friends, and, indeed, with every true-hearted citizen of the United States, she had felt for the President in his arduous duties. He listened with respectful attention, while she calmly unfolded in an address, the delivery of which occupied about 15 minutes, her religious wishes on his behalf. She then knelt in fervent supplication for him and for her country. It was an affecting scene. The little party stood in reverential awe, the President appearing bowed in heart under the weight of his responsibilities. The bright waters of the Potomac were glistening in the distance upon the shores of which stood, even then, the two opposing armies, arrayed against each other, awaiting the awful moment when they should meet in mortal conflict.

"As Mrs. Gurney was leaving, the President took her hand, and holding it for a few moments in silence, said, in a very deliberate manner—'I am glad of this interview. In the very responsible situation in which I am placed, as an humble instrument in the hands of my Heauenly Father, I have desired that all my words and actions may be in accordance with His will; but if, after endeavouring to do my best, with the light which He affords me, I find my efforts fail, then I must believe that, for some purpose unknown to me, He wills it otherwise. If I had had my way, this war would never have been, but nevertheless it came. If I had had my way the war would have ended before this; but nevertheless it still continues. We must conclude that He permits it for some wise purpose, though we may not be able to comprehend it. For we cannot but believe that He who made the world still governs it. I repeat that I am glad of this interview.'"

Some time afterwards Mrs. Gurney addressed a letter to President Lincoln, to which, after a considerable interval, he replied as follows:—

"*Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept.* 4, 1864.

"Eliza P. Gurney, My esteemed friend,—I have not forgotten, probably never shall forget, the very impressive occasion when yourself and friends visited me, on a Sabbath forenoon, two years ago. Nor has your kind letter, written nearly a year later, ever been forgotten. In all, it has been your purpose to strengthen my reliance on God. I am much indebted to the good Christian people of this country for their constant prayers and consolations, and to no one more than yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail, though we, erring mortals, may fail to accurately perceive them in advance.

"We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war long before this, but God knows best, and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet acknowledge His wisdom and our own error therein. Meanwhile, we must work earnestly in the best light He gives us, trusting that so working still conduces to the great end He ordains.

"Surely He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion, which no mortal could make and no mortal could stay. Your people, the Friends, have had, and are having, a very great trial. On the principle of faith, opposed to both war and oppression, they can only practically oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma some have chosen one horn and some the other. For those appealing to me on conscientious grounds I have done, and shall do, the best I could and can in my own conscience and under my oath to the law. That you believe this I doubt not, and, believing it, I shall still receive, for my country and yourself, your earnest prayers to our Father in Heaven.

"Your sincere friend,
"A. LINCOLN."

The memoir continues:—

"The course of public events is well known. It is unnecessary here to do more than allude to the fact that soon after the foregoing letter was penned its noble-minded writer was for the second time elected President of the United States. His inauguration took place in March, 1865, and within a few weeks from that time he had the joy of seeing the war brought to a close. He lived but a few days after this great result had been achieved. A pang of astonished grief startled the people of America and of the whole civilised world on hearing the tidings of his assassination. Mrs. Gurney had the mournful satisfaction of learning that her letter to the President, written nearly two years previously, had been carefully treasured up by him, and was in his breast-pocket when the fatal shot struck him."

ENGLISH STAMINA IN AMERICA.

Dr. E. A. Freeman contributes an article on "Some Points in American Speech and Customs" to the January number of *Longman's Magazine*. He observes that his remarks on the essential one-ness of the two great branches of the English people have given rise to hints that he had forgotten the great influx of strangers—Germans and Scandinavians for instance—into the United States, which is supposed to have caused a real difference of race between the English in Britain and the English in America. He adds:—"I have certainly not forgotten a very obvious fact. Those who argue in this way forget that the phenomena of England and America are in this matter really the same. Since the settlement of the American colonies, foreign settlement in England, chiefly German and French, though certainly much smaller than in America, is quite large enough to be perceptible. But in both cases the dominant English element asserts its supremacy by assimilating the stranger. Whether in Britain or in America, the German or other foreigner becomes English; the Englishman never becomes German. I must here repeat some simple truths. Strict purity of blood is not to be found in any nation, and the greater part a nation plays in the history of the world the further it is sure to be from any such purity. But in most nations there is some one element which is more than an element. There is something which is in truth the essence of the nation, the kornel round which all other elements grow, that which attracts and assimilates them all to itself. Alike in Britain and in the United States, the part of this dominant and assimilating element is played by the English stock which settled in the one land in the fifth century, in the other in the seventeenth. I am fully aware that there are parts of the United States where more German is heard than English. But there is no part of the United States where English has been supplanted by German. When any State exchanges the English speech and law for the speech and law of some other people, then I shall allow that the people of the United States are a mixed race in the sense which is intended. Till then I shall hold them to be an English people which has adopted and assimilated—just as the English of Britain have done on a somewhat smaller scale—a large infusion of strangers. The strength of the English stock in the United States is nowhere more clearly shown than in the fact that it not only assimilates all foreign elements in those lands which were colonies of England or colonies of such colonies, but that it makes itself dominant in lands which were never settled from England, but which were settled from other European lands. The short history of New Sweden, the longer history of New Netherland, shows us the way in which one body of Teutonic settlers gave way to another, and how the various kindred elements have been fused together, but not without leaving signs of earlier diversity. In some parts of New York city indeed the Low-Dutch stock, whether of Holland or of England, does seem to be overshadowed by that High-Dutch infusion which sometimes veils the Hebrew. But at Albany the influence of Holland and Zealand is perfectly visible, and at Schenectady one might almost think that their High Mightinesses still ruled on both sides of the Ocean. But the lands north-west of the Ohio, above all, the lands west of the Mississippi, have a yet more special history of their own. In the one we find a land won by Englishmen in warfare, when the colonies of England still were provinces, from the grasp of earlier colonists from France. In the other we find a land which never was an English colony—save in the sense in which the colonies of colonies may bear that name—which never was a possession of the British Crown, which had no part or lot in the struggle which gave the colonies of England independence—a land to whose people Washington and the elder Adams were men of a foreign tongue, chiefs of a foreign nation—a land which became part of the soil of the new English-speaking folk, neither by warfare against the elder England nor by settlement from the elder England, but by bargain and sale in the days of the third President. In the State of Missouri, in the city of St. Louis—of the southern Louisiana which keeps its old name I cannot speak—the name of the city at once tells its history; and, if we look a little deeper, we soon find signs which tell us that we are in a land which once was French. Yet this land is now practically English, in the sense in which the rest of the United States are English; and in the wake of settlers of English speech has come the usual following of strangers, both of kindred and of foreign blood. The elder French stock is not driven out, but it is hidden till we specially search for it. The one main conviction which I have carried away from my American sojourn is that, while some things in the United States are palpably of yesterday, yet, whenever a thing is not palpably of yesterday, the chances are that it is older than the thing which answers to it on our own side of the Ocean."

SWITZERLAND'S ENEMY.

Our (*Times*) Geneva correspondent writes:—

"The vice of intemperance is growing so fast in Switzerland as to occasion grave anxiety among public men of all classes. So palpable and portentous are the evils to which, in some districts, insobriety is giving rise that people speak of alcohol as 'the enemy," and of *eau-de-vie*, the old term for cognac, as *eau-de-mort*. 'Even the public fortune is compromised by the excessive drinking of the population,' runs a report on the subject lately addressed by the Associated Mayors of Ajoie (in the Bernese Jura) to the Cantonal Government. 'Failures, bankruptcies, and forced sales of property are alarmingly on the increase. The official *Gazette* can hardly contain them. As a natural consequence, land is depreciating in value, and mortgagees, who are compelled to foreclose, can often find neither buyers nor tenants. The evil affects all classes, and is even rife among the other sex. We could name several communes of Ajoie in which the consumption of schnaps is at the frightful rate of 8 litres per month per head of population. In one village, with a population of 600, a single *aubergiste* has sold in one month 1,200 litres of cognac alone, equal to a daily sale of 40 litres. It is easy to understand in what a terrible ruin this drunkenness must end. It is a whirlpool which swallows up every year thousands and thousands of francs.

"The Associated Mayors of Ajoie are not alone in their alarm and their denunciations. Almost every Church Synod that meets passes resolutions condemnatory of intemperance; the Federal Department of the Interior are now engaged, at the instance of the National Assembly, in making inquiries with a view to combatting 'the enemy' by restrictive legislation; and no subject more frequently engages the attention of 'Societies of Public Utility' and the Press than the 'war against drunkenness.'

"The increase of intemperance, against which all sober and thoughtful Switzers are up in arms, dates only from 1874, when the Constitution now in force, by instituting what is called 'complete liberty of establishment,' deprived the cantons of the power which they previously possessed of regulating the traffic in drink. Article 31 of the Federal Constitution lays it down that every Swiss citizen has the right to trade, without let or hindrance, in any part of the Confederation, and, according to a decision of the Federal Tribunal, this right extends to dealers in alcoholic beverages under whatever donomination they may come. The effect of this decision was to sweep away every local restriction that had previously existed, and make the trade in strong drink as free as the trade in bread and meat. Before 1874 the checks imposed by cantons and communes on the vendors of alcoholic beverages were numerous and minute. No public-house could be opened without a concession, or in excess of the supposed needs of the population. In some districts publicans had to give security for the proper conduct of their houses. In all they had to be men of good character. Women were not allowed to keep public-houses. Buildings intended to be converted into taverns or *cafés* had to answer to certain requirements as to ventilation, size of rooms, and situation. In Obwalden, Neuchâtel, St. Gall—indeed, nearly everywhere—public-houses were not permitted in the neighbourhood of any church, school, orphan-house, poor-house, 'or like institution.' Licences were only granted for a limited time. Publicans were forbidden, under penalties, to furnish young people with drink, or allow them to frequent their houses, which had to be closed the greater part of Sundays and at a certain hour in the evening.

"As a consequence of the abolition of these restrictions the number of public-houses has increased from 17,807 in 1870 to 21,738 in 1880. In other words, while the population has increased by 6 per cent., the taverns have increased by 22 per cent. The two extremes are Geneva, where there is a public-house to every 70 inhabitants, and Tessin, which has one for every 231. Taking the Confederation throughout, the proportion is one to every 130. Deducting women, children, and the sick, that gives one tavern to every 30 persons. In Canton Thurgau there is a *Kneipe* for every 18 voters, men of 20 and upwards. It does not appear, however, that, judged by this test, some neighbouring countries are much more abstemious than Switzerland. Thus Würtemberg has one tavern to 117 inhabitants, Baden one to 143, Hesse one to 166, Alsace one to 120, but there are five Swiss cantons—Schwyz, Glarus, the Grisons, Thurgau, and Geneva—in which the proportion is less than 100 to one. In Geneva, moreover, and most other towns, grocers and confectioners vend wine, and spirits, and, one way and another, the establishments in which alcoholic beverages are sold are almost as numerous as all other shops put together. It is a common saying that there is not a single house in all Geneva (where people live in flats a house necessarily comprises several dwellings) in which there is not either a *café*, an *auberge*, or a wine shop; and, so far as my observation goes, the saying is true. According to the author of *Das Wirthshaus*, an interesting pamphlet on this subject, published at Bâle, the increase of public-houses has been followed by a marked increase of drunkenness and crime. In 1880, out of 86 cases of assault, rape, and attempt to murder, adjudged in the little demi-canton of Bâle-the-Country, 53 were ascertained to have arisen in taverns or to have been committed by persons who had got drunk in taverns; and of 32 cases of attacks on the police, 17 had a like origin. Forty to 60 per cent. of all the crimes committed in that part of the country can be traced to excessive indulgence in drink.

"But almost a greater evil than actual drunkenness and the known offences to which it gives rise are the time lost and the money spent by working-men in public-houses, and the untold suffering thereby inflicted on their families. On this point the author of *Das Wirthshaus* gives some curious information, procured from the *Schuldenbücher* of certain innkeepers whose customers are mostly working-men. Among the instances he gives is that of a waggoner, with a wife and children, who in addition to money payments ran up in February last a drink score of 55f.; another workman's 'chalk' for the month was 32f.; a third figured for 31f.; and one thirsty soul had swallowed at a single sitting 14 glasses of beer and four glasses of rum. The daily consumption of another guest, who appears to have settled his account quarterly, averaged five glasses of beer and three glasses of spirits; and still another was in the habit of taking with his dinner five 'beers' and four little glasses of spirits. Herr Siegfried, the author of the pamphlet in question, has had access to the books of a contractor who kept a public-house, and he was thus enabled to compare the earnings of the workmen with their expenditure in drink. One man, whom he calls A, in the week ending January 7, 1881, earned 23f. 60c., and spent 20f. 5c. He thus took home with him as the fruits of his labour 3f. 55c.—not quite 3s. B earned 29f., and spent 22f.; C 28, and spent 18f.; D 23f., and spent 10f.; E 20f., and spent 16f.; F 21f., and spent 20f.; and a mason's labourer, besides spending the whole of his week's wages, left a balance of 4f. to the bad. One week, when the men worked less or drank more than usual—perhaps both—the innkeeper-contractor had no money at all to pay, and every one of them began the following week with a balance against him.

"Every canton having its own separate police organisation, particulars of apprehensions for drunkenness are not easily obtainable, but they probably do not form as much as is generally supposed. A man may drink a great deal without becoming visibly drunk, and the toper who goes staggering about the streets must be very far gone indeed. Judging by the quantity of drink consumed—£10 per head of population (and a bottle of common brandy may be procured in the country for 8d.)—Geneva is about the most drunken city in Europe; yet the apprehensions for drunkenness are relatively few, and though those arrested for this offence are almost invariably either peasants or workmen, it is probable that the average Geneva *bourgeois* gets through more drink in the course of a year than his poorer neighbour. After breakfast he takes a nip of cognac *pour s'éclaircir;* towards noon a glass of vermouth or absinthe *pour se faire manger*. Dinner is washed down with a bottle of white or red wine, and the postprandial coffee is never drunk without the accompaniment of a small glass of cognac. About 4 o'clock the *bourgeois* generally finds it necessary to take another glass of absinthe or *canette* of beer *pour se faire réfléchir;* the 7 o'clock supper entails the consumption of at least another bottle of wine; and before he retires to rest he takes a *soupçon* of brandy or of rum *pour se faire endormir*. And yet, if you were to hint that our *bourgeois* is possibly injuring his health or exceeding the strictest limits of moderation, he would be very much offended.

"All sorts of expedients have recently been discussed for checking the excessive consumption of drink in this country. Some of them are, no doubt, valuable, and might, if they could be put in practice, prove more or less effective. But until the power formerly possessed by the cantons of regulating the traffic in alcohol is restored to them—and that can only be done by a revision of the Constitution—and the constituencies get rid of the idea that wine, and a good deal of it, is only less necessary to life than bread itself, no efficient measures for the defeat of Switzerland's enemy are likely to be adopted."

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

The Government have determined to prosecute Mr. Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, for a seditious libel contained in Saturday's issue of that paper, headed "Accusing Spirits," dealing with the trial of Hynes, the Joyces, and others. Mr. O'Brien, who resides in the Imperial Hotel, was served with a summons to appear at the Police-court on the 27th inst., where an application was made for criminal informations against him.

The police went on Saturday evening to the office of *United Ireland*, and posted up the following notice:—

Whereas a certain newspaper printed and published in Dublin, that is to say *United Ireland*, is circulated in Ireland, and whereas the copy of the said newspaper dated the 23rd December, 1882, appears to us to contain matter inciting to the commission of acts of violence and intimidation, in that portion of the paper on page five, entitled "Accusing Spirits." Now we, the Lord Lieutenant-General and Governor of Ireland, hereby order that all copies of the said newspaper containing the said matter shall, when found in Ireland, be forfeited to her Majesty. We hereby empower every constable of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and every constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary to seize the same.

Given at Dublin Castle this 23rd day of December, 1882.
(Signed) SPENCER.

The police subsequently seized a number of copies of the paper in the various news shops, and took them from the vendors in the streets. Strange to say, they did not make any seizure at the office. The article for which the *United Irishman* has been seized, after giving extracts from the utterances, after being condemned to death, of Francis Hynes, Patrick Walsh, Myles Joyce, and the Lough Mask murderers, goes on as follows:—

Two of these men spoke from the very gallows with the noose round their necks. They were unquestioning Catholics. One moment more, and if the protestation on their lips were a lie they knew they were stepping into an eternity of torment. The world's opinion was to them a feather's weight. The rustle of the unseen was falling mysteriously on their ears. Which are we to trust—the last words of man after man, as he faces the all-seeing Judge, or the verdicts of tribunals carefully concocted to convict murderers by hook or crook? There was an old-fashioned maxim of the books, "Better ninety-nine guilty ones should escape than that one innocent man should suffer." The theory of the manipulator of the Crimes Act seems to be that somebody must be hanged—the right person, if possible, but at all events somebody. Mistakes will occur, but out of any half-dozen victims, though there may be one or two who deserve hanging, there will almost certainly be one or two who do not. Better in any case that a garrulous peasant should be kicked into eternity by Mr. Marwood than that the detective police should acknowledge itself baffled, and creamfaced loyalists go about in terror of their lives. It is impossible to study the trials and scaffold scenes of the past few months without putting this horrible construction upon them. If Hynes or Walsh or Joyce or Higgins had had a fair trial by their peers, which has been the proud right of the meanest churl in England since the days of Runnymede, their dying protestations need not have troubled the

rest of the public. We desire to avoid exaggerated language, for we recognise the gravity of the subject and of our responsibility, but our attachment to the elementary principles of justice impels us to deliberately say that both as to the tribunal and to the evidence the proceedings against these men bear an indelible taint of foul play. Upon their trial, the ordinary detective machinery, vigilance, resource, ingenuity to discover scraps of evidence, and intelligence to piece them together counted for little. Packed juries and bribed witnesses were the all-sufficient implements of justice. Anybody can govern in a state of siege, or win with loaded dice, or hang with unobstructed hanging machinery. When the art of trying a man consists in picking out of the panel twelve of his deadly enemies, and the production of evidence means chiefly the getting at the worst side of the veriest villain in the community and humbly consulting his prepossessions as to the reward and the little precautions necessary to make the bed of the informer a bed of velvet, verdicts of guilty and hangings may be had in any desired quantity. But if this is moral government in the Victorian Era, why cut Strafford's head off for tampering with Irish juries, or strike King James's Crown away for influencing English ones, or hold Torquemada accursed because he did with hot pincers what the great and good Earl Spencer does with bags of gold? What is worst about the white terror set up in Green-street is the ghastly pretence that it is all done to save the sacred right of trial by jury in Ireland; that it is necessary to pack juries that we may have juries at all; that it is better to convict upon paid swearing than to adopt drumhead ideas of evidence. Out upon the imposture! If the trials of the last few months are trials by jury such as Englishmen bled to maintain, we solemnly declare that the sooner we have the tribunal of the three Judges or the rough and ready justice of the court-martial, the better for public decency and the accused themselves. An Alexandria telegram of last Friday tells us that nearly five hundred prisoners have been discharged for want of evidence. In Alexandria they have the advantage of martial law. We wonder if those five hundred had been tried by packed juries of Levantine shopkeepers, and sums of five thousand pounds dangled before every needy wretch that could coin obliging evidence, how many of the five hundred would have escaped the rope and the boot of the Egyptian Mr. Marwood. Again we say, the dying declarations prefixed to this article may be all false, but they may be also, some of them, or all of them, true, and the scandal—a scandal which would throw England into a blaze if the victims were Sydneys or Russells, and not mere Gaelic-speaking mountaineers—is that there was nothing in the mode of trial to satisfy the public conscience, and murder may have been avenged by murder.

The Mayor of Wexford received a summons, at the prosecution of Head Constable William Duggan, to appear before the magistrates at Petty Sessions, New Ross, yesterday (Friday), to answer a charge of having published in a newspaper called the *New Ross Standard*, of which he is proprietor, a report of a Ladies' League containing words alleged to be tantamount and incentive to intimidation. The publication was made on November 25th.

The speech of Mr. Biggar, M.P., which is to be the subject of prosecution, was delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Young Men's Literary Society in Waterford. The police did not think it necessary to attend or to send a reporter, and hence the Government are in a difficulty, having no legal proof, unless some of the reporters of the local press will come forward, or some of the audience swear to the accuracy of the report published.

At a meeting of the Privy Council in Dublin Castle on Saturday, the Lord-Lieutenant presiding, power was conferred on the county Judges to hear appeals in cases of compensation under the Crimes Act.

The private inquiry which has been going on for the past fortnight at the Castle, and was expected to close last week, still continues, Mr. Curran having opened a new branch, upon which further witnesses have been examined. It is now expected to last for a week longer.

The *Gazette* contains a proclamation ordering all copies of the *Irish World* of the 16th found in Ireland to be forfeited, on the ground that it contains matter inciting to the commission of violence and intimidation, and also notices of the appointment of investigators under the Crimes Act to examine claims of certain persons to compensation for malicious injuries.

Some excitement was caused in Sligo last week by the arrest of a well-known Nationalist, Timothy M'Dermott, ex-suspect, of Ballimote, who is in custody of the police charged with using inflammatory and seditious language at a meeting of the National League held in that place. He was conveyed to the County Court-house, where Major Gosselin, special resident magistrate, presided, and the charge was preferred against him. Among other observations which he was stated to have made were the following:—

What was our fate for centuries? I will tell you. The prison cells filled with the bravest of your people through the perjured spies and informers of the Castle of Dublin—the gallows reeking with the blood of innocent people condemned by drunken juries and partisan judges. Is that to be our fate? How are we to undo it? By walking on the lines that Charles Stewart Parnell has laid down for us. It is when you go together as one man, and say we are with you as one man, that we shall force justice from the Government.

The prisoner, on the application of the Crown Solicitor, was remanded for a week, and, bail not being forthcoming was committed to the county gaol.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police received last Friday as a most welcome Christmas box the three months' pay awarded to them by the Government in recognition of their services during the last three years of exceptional difficulty and danger. With creditable generosity the first use they made of the gift was to subscribe a handsome sum for the widow and orphans of Constable Cox, who was murdered in Abbey-street.

On Saturday night a man named Ferns, who attempted to jump on board the Liverpool steamer while coming to her berth on the quay at Londonderry, fell between the steamer and the wharf, and was caught by some projecting body, which tore out one of his eyes. He fell into the water, and was picked up quite dead.

An official on the Great Northern of Ireland Railway overbalanced himself on Christmas morning while standing at the edge of the platform, and, falling between the wheels of a passenger train at the Annaghmore Station, was killed on the spot.

A riot took place on Christmas Eve in Limerick, which threatened to be serious. A party of soldiers was attacked by civilians in Denmark-street, and, drawing their belts, defended themselves with effect. They were, however, roughly handled, but were ultimately rescued by the police, who dispersed the rioters.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., left Dublin by steamer for Holyhead on Saturday night, without waiting to receive the invitation of the Attorney-General to meet him in court, and answer for his recent speech.

At a meeting of the guardians of the Boyle Union on Saturday a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to apply the surplus remaining from the fund set aside for the working of the Arrears Act in discharging the balance of the seed rate due by distressed persons, as they believed it would be a great help to the small farmers during the present crisis. They resolved to send a copy of the resolution to the Chief Secretary and to Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. It was proposed by Mr. H. Lawson, a guardian, that the sum of £150 be borrowed from his division to assist families to emigrate. Major Robertson seconded the resolution, and stated that the persons whom they intended to assist were at present a burden on the rates. Mr. J. L. Hackett, J.P., proposed an amendment that no loan for emigration be applied for in the Boyle Union. The amendment was seconded by J. Cully, ex-suspect. Mr. Hackett observed that it was the duty of the Government to start reproductive works, and he thought that no guardian would have the hardihood to deny that there was great and impending distress. The resolution was lost on a division, several of the guardians present abstaining from voting.

Westgate was brought up on Tuesday at the Northern Police Court on remand, before Mr. Curran, Q.C., police magistrate, charged on his own confession with having been concerned in the Phœnix-park murders.

Mr. Murphy, Q.C., stated that those concerned in the investigation of these matters, having the statement before them, had come to their own conclusion with respect to the nature of it. It was considered the most prudent course to have the man brought over to this country in order to set at rest all doubt as to the truth of the statement made by him in the alleged confession. On his being brought here and placed face to face with some persons who had the means of knowing both who he was and what he was, and whether he had ever passed under any *alias* here, and whether he ever could by any possibility have had knowledge of or participation in these terrible assassinations, they had been convinced beyond a possibility or shadow of doubt that the man could have had nothing whatever to do with the murders. On the 6th of May he was on the vessel *Ibex*, which sailed from this port for Swansea on the afternoon of the 6th; and a number of persons on board that vessel, the captain, the mate, and others, saw him engaged there the whole day. Furthermore, it was known from the harbour officials here that the vessel cast off her moorings and left the Liffey in the afternoon, and must have been out abreast of Howth before ever this assassination took place. Having convinced themselves of the utter falsity of this man's statement, he (counsel) now attended to say that the Crown consented to have him discharged.

Mr. Curran: I will discharge him.

Westgate was out of the dock almost as soon as the word was uttered.

At a meeting of farmers and farm labourers in the Tramore district, held on Sunday, Mr. John Power, Ballydriane, presiding, Mr. John Hally proposed and Mr. Thomas Power seconded the following resolution, which was adopted:—

That the farmers in the Tramore district condemn in the strongest and most emphatic manner the way in which the illegal practice of foxhunting is attempted to be carried on in direct defiance of the expressed wishes of the farmers of this district, and we pledge ourselves to use every legal means in our power to stop the rack-renters and the coercionists who are endeavouring to ride over our land.

Mr. O'Brien, the editor of *United Ireland*, attended on Wednesday in the Northern Police Court, before Mr. O'Donel, divisional magistrate, in answer to the summons served upon him for having on Dec. 23 published a false and malicious libel contained in an article entitled "Accusing Spirits." Mr. O'Brien was accompanied by Mr. Patrick Egan, Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. Killen, barrister. Mr. M'Gough, solicitor of the Land League, was present, and also the Governor of Kilmainham Gaol. A large number of spectators and also of detective police attended. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., rose to make the application, when Mr. O'Brien interposed, and, informing the magistrate who he was, said: Before the learned counsel proceeds, I have an application to make to the Court for a short adjournment of this case. It was only late on Saturday evening—about 9 o'clock—when I received the summons to appear. The days that have intervened since are three very special holidays, and I have had no opportunity of instructing counsel. I have, however communicated with a gentleman.

Mr. O'Donel: It was late on Saturday you were served?

Mr. O'Brien: About 9 o'clock on Saturday night. Sunday was a *dies non*, and also Christmas Day.

Mr. O'Donel: Your application is very reasonable, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Up to what time would it be convenient to grant an adjournment?

Mr. O'Brien: I have communicated with the gentleman who is to defend me, and he informs me that if it will suit the convenience of the Court, on any day after Saturday he will be able to attend. I should think a short adjournment will not prejudice the case.

Mr. Murphy: Will you sit here on Monday?

Mr. O'Donel: Monday is usually a very heavy day here. However, it being for your special convenience, I will sit and get rid of the morning charges by about 1 o'clock.

Mr. O'Brien: I should say, sir, that this case will occupy a very long time.

Mr. Murphy: Then the sooner we commence the better.

Mr. O'Donel: Then the case stands adjourned till Monday next at 1 o'clock.

Mr. O'Brien and his friends then withdrew.

It is understood that it is intended to justify the article, and that a number of witnesses, including two Roman Catholic Bishops, will be examined with that view.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., whose name appeared in the list of departures by steamer from Dublin for Holyhead on Saturday evening, was yesterday served with a summons at Butlerstown, near Waterford, calling on him to appear before the magistrates at Waterford to answer why he should not be called upon to give security for his appearance at the forthcoming assizes, to answer the charge of having in his speech at Waterford endeavoured to bring the Lord-Lieutenant, the Courts of Justice, the jurors of Dublin, and the administration of the law in Ireland into contempt.

The summons requires him to appear before a special petty sessions at Waterford, on Tuesday, the 2nd of January, to answer these charges. Several witnesses are being summoned.

A National League hunt was held on Tuesday in the hills of Cloughlagh, county Tipperary. Several hundred persons attended. Owing to the presence of a large force of constabulary no raid was made upon the game preserves in the neighbourhood, as was done on last St. Stephen's-day.

Mr. J. A. Byrne, sat on Tuesday in the Court-house of Ballinrobe to investigate the claims for compensation under the Crimes Act. There are eight cases to be inquired into, and the first was that of Lady Mountmorres, who claims for the murder of her husband at Clonbur on the 23th of September, 1880. Among the other claims is one by Mr. Hearn, Petty Sessions clerk, who seeks compensation for personal injuries inflicted on him on the 28th of February, 1880, when he was fired at and wounded a short distance from Ballinrobe. Another is by Thomas Huddy for the murder of his father at Lough Mask, and one by Michael Huddy for the murder of his son John Huddy; also one by John Gibbons, for the murder of his son near Clonbur on the 17th of March last; and by Bridget Gibbons, wife of the last claimant, for personal injuries inflicted on her on the same occasion. There is a claim by John Dolan for personal injuries inflicted on him on the night of the 26th of September, 1881, when he was dragged out of his room by a party of men, who cut off one of his ears. Michael Fennick claims for the murder of his son on the 29th of June, 1880. When the case of Lady Mountmorres was called on, Mr. Daly, solicitor for the ratepayers, applied for postponement for a few days, in order to allow him to instruct counsel. The MacDermott, Q.C., who appeared for Lady Mountmorres, stated that he was in attendance ready to go on with the case, and was anxious to return without delay; he would, therefore, oppose any lengthened adjournment. The case was allowed to stand over until Wednesday, and the claim of Mr. Hearn was gone into.

On Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a force of constabulary on patrol, near Mr. Meredith's, Olixgrove, close to Farrenfore, and within six miles of Castleisland, observed a party of men numbering from five to seven in a field off the road. Their movements having attracted suspicion, the police called upon them to stand. The men at once took to flight, and a volley of buckshot was fired after them; one man fell, wounded in the leg, and was captured. Of the others nothing is known. The bullet was extracted from the leg of the injured man, and his life does not appear to be in danger. What the object of these persons could have been, assembled in a field at so late an hour of the night, must only be conjectured in the absence of more trustworthy information. It is supposed they were either drilling or preparing for some moonlight foray. Captain Plunkett, the Superintendent-Resident Magistrate for county Cork and Kerry, afterwards left Cork by the first train, and proceeded to Castleisland to make inquiries into the affair.

On the morning of the 25th Mr. T. Harrington, hon. secretary of the Irish National League, was served in Tralee with a summons, under the Crimes Act, to appear at Mullingar on the 30th inst. to answer a charge of intimidation, founded on his speech delivered at Mullingar on the 17th inst.

The Government have deemed it necessary to take precautions to secure the safety of Mr. Banks, who acted as foreman of the jury that convicted Poff and Barrett last Friday. Mr. Banks declined protection when it was first offered to him, but the Government have taken the initiative, and placed Mr. Banks under protection. The firm vindication of the law is already having a marked effect, and the Government seem determined, no matter at what cost, to protect those who assist in its administration. Although Mr. Banks has nothing to apprehend from his fellow-citizens in Cork, where he is known and respected, there may be external influences at work, and undoubtedly the Government, in the course they have adopted, are acting with the information before them—that an insidious effort is being made to injure the business of one of the gentlemen who acted on the jury, and who is engaged in trade. Notices have been posted over a wide district urging the farmers to have no dealings with this gentleman and to Boycott him. He has been offered, but has declined, protection.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

It is now announced that Mr. Fawcett's convalescence is established, and that only a few weeks' rest and change are required to restore him to health.

Mr. Dodson, M.P., has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Sir C. Dilke enters the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board.

The Attorney-General for Ireland having been appointed a Judge, a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Mallow has been caused. Mr. Naah, law adviser to Dublin Castle, will be the Ministerial candidate.

Lieutenant-General S. H. Macpherson, Commander of the Indian Contingent in Egypt, was presented at Inverness on Tuesday with a sword of honour, and was subsequently entertained at a ceremonial banquet.

Mr. Davitt, on Friday, addressed a meeting in Bermondsey Town-hall, Southwark, and, while condemning crime and outrage, he declared that the total abolition of landlordism, both in Ireland and in England, was a necessity, and would be achieved.

The Earl of Derby writes to a Welsh mining representative on the subject of labour representation in Parliament as follows:—"I conceive that representatives in Parliament should be chosen with a view to their general efficiency and fitness rather than as persons pledged to defend the interests of one class in particular. I have more than once expressed myself in public as favourable to the assimilation of the borough and county franchise."—Mr. Chamberlain, on the same subject, says:—"It is the earnest hope of the Government that the present Parliament will not separate without having dealt with the question of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise. As to the labour representation in Parliament, the answer must depend more upon the character of the men sent than the class from which they are taken. I do not doubt the advantage to the working classes of the presence in Parliament of such men as Mr. Burt and Mr. Broadhurst, who would do honour to any constituency. If there are more men of the same stamp willing to undertake Parliamentary duties, I sincerely hope their presence in the House of Commons may be quickly assured."

Professor Blackie has written to the *Times* a letter on the condition of the Highland population in reply to the Duke of Argyll, which was published on Oct. 21. As respects the main propositions of the Duke's letter, Professor Blackie says: "I have simply to remark that no well-informed person ever doubted the fact that, from various causes, the population of the Highlands was labouring under a disease for which emigration was the natural remedy. But what we, the advocates of the crofters, said was that the process of extirpation or violent transplantation by which this disease was treated in not a few notorious cases was both inhuman and impolitic; and that the laws which permitted such wholesale violation of what history shows to have been the hereditary rights of the peasantry were unjust and cried loudly for reform. We said, and we say, that, while it is a beneficial thing to thin the forest, it is a bad thing to fell all the trees. We deny that that proper mixture of small, large, and medium farms, which his Grace holds up as an ideal, was ever contemplated by the perpetrators of these clearances; and we assert roundly that, whether from ignorance or carelessness, or a desire to disburden themselves of their social duties, or from sheer selfish greed of immediate gain, or from a devotion to pleasures inconsistent with the maintenance of an industrious population, not a few Highland proprietors did, without any adequate cause and to the plain detriment of the republic, empty whole districts of their natural population—a population equal in all the qualities that make a healthy peasantry to the best types of the class in Europe, and from which Great Britain, in her hour of need, had drawn a great proportion of the men who have made her power feared and her influence respected from the rising to the setting sun. We concede further most willingly to his Grace that in all countries, specially in all manufacturing countries, there will be a natural flow of the surplus population of the country into the towns; but we deny that this natural swarming-off of the surplus of the peasantry should be artificially stimulated by the harsh treatment and heavy discouragement which the honest tillers of the soil receive so often in this country, from land laws made by the strong to make the strong stronger, from Titanic sheep speculators eager to be rich, and from gigantic Nimrods who have a direct interest in driving out of the glens any remnant of a biped population that may by any possibility disturb the free range of their four-footed clansmen. We deny that enormous farms and depopulated glens are at all necessary for the breeding of sheep or the paying of rents; they are necessary only to save a perfunctory factor a little trouble, and to enable a few pampered strangers to make themselves rich at the expense of the industrious natives. In short, we bring a charge against all proprietors in the Highlands who have been instrumental in reducing the population of the glens to a minimum, that they have not done their duty to the people over whom God has made them overseers, nor to the State that has a direct interest in the maintenance of a sturdy peasantry as a sort of *seminarium reipublicæ*, from which the best recruits can be drawn for all branches of the State service; and we, in the interest of the aristocracy, lament that they should by such conduct have lowered themselves from the high platform of social nobility on which they stood and, instead of the fathers of their people, shown themselves content to be ranked under the vulgar category of rent-gatherers and game-preservers."

In an article entitled the "Political Outlook for 1883," *Blackwood* has the following remarks on Lord Derby's conversion:—"The accession of Lord Derby to the Cabinet, which appeared to give such satisfaction to some Ministerial organs, is, in our view, a source, not of strength, but of weakness to it. The moral cowardice, so painfully exhibited during the last few months of his retention of the Foreign Office under Lord Beaconsfield, and so conscientiously reproduced on each phase of the recent Irish legislation, of which he disapproved and voted for, has deprived him of all influence with men of independence; and the extraordinary inconsistency of the politician who left one Government because he feared, erroneously, the policy they were pursuing would lead to war, joining another still in military occupation of a country they had conquered, prepares men to expect any dereliction of principle on the part of so plastic a statesman. The largest of jellyfishes, rightly has Lord Derby cast in his lot with the invertebrate Cabinet immortalised by the Duke of Argyll. Of all the descriptions given of Lord Derby, a few words uttered by one of the messengers of the House of Lords during his speech explanatory of his resignation in 1878, is the best and tersest. Asked by some one coming in while Lord Derby was speaking what he had been saying, the indignant official replied, in the hearing of this writer, 'Oh, he's been belittling his own country!' He was right. A hopeless unbelief in his own political principles, and in the power and strength of England and Englishmen, is the key to Lord Derby's political action; and woe to that Cabinet which looks to him for guidance or leadership in danger or emergency! On the other hand, the removal of Lord Derby from his position of affected impartiality, whence he was enabled to issue those counsels of Conservative despair with some hope of their carrying conviction to pavid patricians, is a distinct gain to the Tory party, which his cold and passionless oratory on behalf of his new

colleagues will do little to diminish. How do his new allies like his recent public profession of Liberal faith? Starting from the false assumption that the Ministerial majority was undiminished, and that Salisbury was the only seat that had been lost to them, he naturally laid the flattering unction to his soul that he was about to join his fortunes to those of a Cabinet as much trusted after three years' trial as it was before that trial. When Lord Derby remembers and reflects upon what has happened at Coventry, Berwick, Knaresborough, St. Ives, Wigtown, Stafford, Evesham, and in Buteshire, North Durham, and North Lincolnshire, since 1880, he will probably wish to revise that part of his speech before it is published. For the rest of that laboured oration, if his new colleagues relish his observations on their Egyptian and Irish policy in the past, and are content with his estimate of their probable legislative achievements for the future, we have no reason to quarrel with the one or the other. The first he dismissed with an ill-disguised sneer at their diplomatic incapacity as to Egypt, and at their lack of statesmanship at not seeing that a vast and systematic system of State emigration was the proper and only cure for Irish woes. The second supplied him with an occasion of vaunting the merits of Lord Cairns's Settled Land Act, as a reason for letting Land Law Reform alone, and of elevating the creation of one huge municipality for the metropolis as the greatest and most pressing achievement of the newly reconstructed Government. If any such attempt is made, we venture to predict its ignominious failure. If Lord Derby's hints as to the future foreign policy of the Government are to be taken for more than the expression of his own views, the outlook would be indeed dark. To 'scuttle' out of Egypt as we did out of Afghanistan, and to propitiate Republican France by sacrificing to her whatever countries she may desire to annex in any part of the world, is the outcome of his shallow wisdom. And even this poor and pitiful advice could not be uttered except in phraseology flippantly offensive to the great Conservative Powers of Central Europe. It would be amusing if Lord Derby's first official act should be, like Mr. Gladstone's, an apology to the countries he had so foolishly and wantonly insulted. Yet this is the politician whose calmness and good sense are the theme of every Liberal speaker and writer! No! the loss of the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Forster is in no way compensated by the gain of Lord Derby; and the Tory preponderance in administrative and debating power in the House of Lords remains undiminished by the recent changes."

Replying on Wednesday to the toast of "The House of Commons" at the annual dinner of the Newcastle Clubs Association, Mr. JOSEPH COWEN, M.P,, contended that the existing House compared favourably with former ones, and for those who were sceptical on the point he prescribed a course of *Hansard*. Let them dig deep and they would soon find a sample of some buried debates which would modify their judgment. They would find that language used in past times was not only strong, but even coarse and sometimes vulgar. The manners of the present House of Commons might not be faultless, but they were a vast improvement on what they once were. As to the terrible offence of obstruction, what was it but the tactics of Fabius applied to legislation—the effort of the Westminster party to secure the defeat of objectionable measures by delay? It was a practice that every party had resorted to, sometimes justifiably and sometimes unjustifiably, and as long as politicians continued to be moved by the common motives of mankind—as long as a strip of Parliamentary fighting ground remained—it would be utilised by the minority to postpone proposals of which they disapproved. The majority would call the Opposition factious, the minority would call it patriotic, and this had been, and would continue to be, the case till we had reached that period of political beatitude when none are for a party, but all are for the State—a period that none present were likely to live to see.

At the banquet at which Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson was entertained on Tuesday at Inverness, the gallant General, in responding to the presentation of a claymore and an address, said: I need not state how greatly I prize this meeting; such an assembly as has met here to-day in the capital of the Highlands to present me with this sword of honour. (Cheers.) It is an honour I feel most deeply, and I need not say this magnificent sword I see before me will form the gem of my collection. (Cheers.) In alluding to my services you have coupled me with the Egyptian expedition from India, and you have mentioned another Highlander—Sir Donald Stewart—a man who bears the very best name as Highlander—(cheers)—and who was the real organiser of this expedition. He is an able administrator, a man prone to economy, but he knows when to spend and how to spend. In sending out this contingent he insisted that every piece of transport should be a perfect machine in itself. This, of course, entailed a great deal of extra expense, and representations were made to his Excellency to make more room in the transports and save money; but he was quite firm in the matter, and would not let a single ship start without its being a perfect little machine in itself. (Cheers.) The consequence was that although we had been wrecked in the Red Sea, in a correct formation we could have moved in any direction. (Cheers.) The equipment was very fine; there was an hospital arrangement, and, last but not least, a field arrangement all ready. When the expedition was started the system was so complete that we could have sustained ourselves for fully three months, there being food for the troops and forage and grain for the horses and baggage animals. In mentioning Sir Donald Stewart I am sure I shall gratify his friends, who must be many in the North. (Cheers.) When we landed at Suez we found one of our best friends there, Admiral Sir William Hewett. (Cheers.) He immediately took us into his bosom, I may say, for he looked upon the Indians as his own children. He assisted us in every way in getting to the front. We were a little alarmed at one time that we would be turned into police to protect the Suez Canal, but Admiral Hewett made admirable arrangements for getting us in as far as Ismailia. Here we were supplied with one of the very best of officers, who organised a flotilla on the canal. We had a railway but no rolling stock, and it was absolutely necessary to make use of every available means of transport. The Freshwater Canal was the most valuable of these. On the 8th or 9th of September I was able to report to Sir Garnet Wolseley that we had three weeks' provisions at the front, so that we had a very good claim to go on. The cavalry brigade had preceded us to Kassassin, and had already rendered excellent service upon several occasions. They afterwards made a brilliant march to Cairo. It deserves mention that one shipload of cavalry, who were landed on the 11th, after three hours on shore, marched on and reached Cairo in the afternoon on the 14th, covering nearly 100 miles. (Applause.) This says a great deal for the spirit of the men, the character of their horses, and the care they took of the animals on board ship. I am proud to have my name connected with the Highland Regiments. I may mention one—the 72nd—that has become the sister regiment of the Seaforth Highlanders. (Cheers.) I had the honour of having that regiment in my division in Egypt, and I can tell you with all truth that no better regiment exists in the service. (Cheers.) There is no regiment in better order in every way. They performed the march from Kassassin to Zagazig in the most admirable manner. (Cheers.) It fell to their lot to charge the batteries in front of us at Tel-el-Kebir, and nothing could be more brilliant than the way they carried the batteries. (Cheers.) Twelve guns out of the fifty taken fell to my share, which was quite out of proportion. (Laughter.) I feel if I say anything more you will think we are beginning to brag. (Laughter and cheers.) I saw it stated in a magazine—in a Scotch magazine, I am sorry to say—that the 72nd upon this occasion was so done up that it could not go on to Zagazig, but had to be brought in by train. I will explain this misapprehension. When we got into Zagazig we were few in numbers, and it was reported that a division of Egyptians was coming from a northern station, three trains of them being expected in a quarter of an hour. I sent out one engine to tear up some rails, and another to bring in the first infantry regiment; but the officer went on with the train, and brought in the 72nd, which happened by the merest accident to be the rear regiment. I hope this will explain that there is not the slightest foundation for the report that the 72nd was so done up that it could not advance. (Cheers.) With regard to the mention of my name in connection with the Ghoorkas, I attribute that to another Highlander, Lord Strathnairn. It is one of the most coveted appointments in the Army of India. I never had the pleasure of seeing Lord Strathnairn, and I do not know that he knew me; but I think he had known that I came for the work. I thank you most kindly for the honour you have done me, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for attending upon this occasion, which is one of the most gratifying that has happened to me. (Cheers.)

A series of three lectures on "Three Years of Radical Rule" was last week given in the Monmouth Boroughs—on Monday evening at Newport, on Tuesday at Usk, and on Wednesday at Monmouth. The lecturer was Mr. Byron H. Reed, a nephew of Sir E. J. Reed, a gentleman possessed of exceptional oratorical abilities, keeping the attention of the audiences—which were crowded and enthusiastic on each occasion—intently occupied for more than an hour and a half, whilst he dwelt with astonishing force and great vigour of language upon the inconsistencies of Liberal preaching and practice and the result of the last three years' legislation. Mr. CORDER, ex-M.P. for the Monmouth Boroughs, who was present, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and in the course of his remarks said they had often met before, but he hoped they would meet on future occasions, but they could not have a more interesting gathering than the present. Mr. Reed had given them a temperate and powerful address—powerful because it was based entirely on fact. They were not met for an evening's entertainment, but for the serious business of life. They were mostly voters, and in time would be called upon to give their votes as to the direction of the councils of this nation. They ought not to do that on hastily-formed opinions, but upon a careful study of facts. It was said the last election was partly influenced by a belief that the late Government was responsible for the weather. A Lincolnshire farmer refused to vote for the Conservative candidate because the Government was warned by America as to storms, and took no steps to avert them. Another, a stocking weaver, refused to vote for Lord John Manners because a pair of stockings he sent by post were lost, and said that if the Postmaster-General could not take care of such things, how could the Government be entrusted with the interests of the country? He asked them not to take the Liberals at their own estimate, but to form a judgment of their own from what had been done by the Government during their tenure of office. The resolution was seconded by Mr. George S. Griffin, J.P., and carried with acclamation, as was also a vote of thanks to the presiding chairman, Dr. Willis, J.P.

THE HEAD-MASTERS' CONFERENCE.

The sitting of this Conference was resumed last Friday.

Dr. SCOTT, of Westminster, moved—"That the head-masters desire to express their sympathy with the family of the late Archbishop of Canterbury and their sense of the eminent services he has rendered to the English Church and nation." He said that it was the connection of the late Archbishop with the profession of schoolmasters which gave them, to a certain extent, a right to speak at the present time, when no words of theirs could adequately convey consolation to the bereaved family. He had reason to speak with personal knowledge. He did not suppose that anyone who merely saw Mrs. Tait fulfilling her duties in communication with those most highly placed could realise what an angel of mercy she was to the poor, for she laboured to relieve those whom God had placed in need of her. The Archbishop himself could not give, perhaps, so much time to those personal services, because he had so many public duties pressing upon him; but they had seen how he held the helm of the Church of England during a time when, if it had not been for his statesmanlike breadth of view, for the noble impartiality with which he recognised everything which was best in those who, perhaps, in minor matters might be very far from being in agreement with him, none of them could tell what storms might have arisen, or even what disruption might have come. They could utter no better wish for his successor than that he might be guided in his administration of the Church by the same principles of Christian charity. The last public act of the Archbishop was to confirm the youthful Princes and to help them, with God's blessing resting upon them, to do their duty in years to come for the good of this realm; and his last act was to send from his deathbed a message of peace.

Dr. JEX-BLAKE, in seconding the vote of condolence and sympathy, said that the loss to the Church and nation through the death of the Archbishop had been recognised with singular unanimity by persons and organs of every variety of opinion throughout the country. As an old pupil of the Archbishop he felt a singular tenderness towards his memory, recalling as he did from thirty-five years ago, the kindliness, friendliness, manliness, sympathy, and the just and moderate judgment he had always shown.

The vote was passed unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Harrow, moved:—"That this Conference, having heard that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Bishop of Truro to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, desires to offer to his Lordship their respectful congratulations and to add their earnest hope and prayer that he may long be spared to discharge the duties of his high office." He said that he had enjoyed an unbroken friendship with Dr. Benson for thirty years, and he did not know a warmer heart or a more chivalrous friend.

The Rev. E. C. WICKHAM said he was glad to have the opportunity of seconding the proposal in consideration of his official tie with the Bishop of Truro.

Mr. EVE expressed his own pleasure and pride that it should have fallen upon him to put to the Conference the congratulations and good wishes of his old friends and himself at Rugby to a brother Fellow at Trinity and to his beloved chief for many years at Wellington College.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Rev. E. BARTRUM moved—"That a Committee be appointed to consider what alterations can be effected in the rules of the Society of Schoolmasters so as to render it more popular and useful, and that such committee communicate with the Society of Schoolmasters through the committee of the Conference."

The resolution was carried, as well as the following one upon the same subject:—"That the Committee be composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—Dr. Abbott, Dr. Baker, and Mr. Bartrum; and that they be instructed to ask Dr. Wormell and Mr. Isbister to take part in their deliberations."

The Rev. G. C. BELL addressed the Conference upon the subject of Local Examination Scholarships. The scholarships came under two heads—one being the class sanctioned by the governing body of the schools, and the other being scholarships offered by private arrangement, through the head-masters or their colleagues, who consented to make a reduction of fees in order to further this desirable object. An objection had been raised that small schools would be robbed at a critical period of their best scholars; but the number of boys who would be chosen every year in any particular category would be exceedingly small, and the chance that any given school would be robbed of a promising pupil by the operation of the scheme was therefore very remote.

The Rev. A. R. VARDY said there was no doubt that the movement was regarded by a large number of masters of the smaller schools throughout the country as an attempt on the part of the large schools to get their best boys; and any step that could be devised for removing that false impression should be adopted. As they asked for the confidence of the head-masters of the smaller schools, so they ought to give them their full confidence in return.

The Rev. E. M. YOUNG said, that at Sherborne it was not possible for himself and his colleagues to place themselves under any definite scheme.

The discussion was continued by the Rev. O. W. Tancock, Mr. Beach, Dr. Carver, and the Rev. J. M. Wilson.

The Rev. G. C. BELL said that the only means of finding out whether or no a parent was willing that a boy should accept a scholarship would be through the schoolmaster.

The Rev. E. THRING said that the interest of two or three head-masters should not stand in the way of this great national matter.

Dr. ABBOTT heartily sympathised with what had fallen from Mr. Thring, and thought that the boys and education at large had been too much forgotten in the discussion which had taken place.

The suggestion by Mr. EVE, that the matter should be left in the hands of the committee, who would no doubt circulate proposals before finally settling them was agreed to.

An arrangement was then made for the Conference to meet at Sherborne in 1884, unless something occurred to necessitate a meeting next year.

Dr. Abbott, Dr. Butler, and Dr. Ridding were appointed members of the committee.

Mr. PHILLPOTTS proposed that a committee should be appointed to obtain communications from masters with respect to schemes for providing pensions or superannuation allowances for assistant-masters.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Rev. A. R. VARDY moved:—"That the committee be instructed to press upon the Joint Examining Board the opinion of the Conference that, where such an arrangement is desired by the authorities of a school, certificates should be awarded simply on the school examination."

The Rev. E. C. WICKHAM seconded the resolution.

Dr. ABBOTT said it appeared to him that in the examination conducted by the University examiners, the University was endeavouring to institute a sixth-form examination for public schools, which ought to be of the nature of a scholarship examination, and they were endeavouring to make the sixth form or scholarship examination serve the purpose of the "little-go" examination; but the examination was too low for the sixth form, and too high for the "little go."

The resolution was carried *nem con.*

The Rev. E. C. WICKHAM moved:—"That the committee be instructed to draw the special attention of the Joint Board to the inconvenience of the present regulations for examining in history."

The motion was carried.

DR. BUTLER expressed his deepest feeling of satisfaction at all they had seen at University College School, which was an institution that had advanced by giant strides, and promised to become one of the most successful of the educational institutions in England. There could be but one feeling with regard to the manner in which Mr. Eve had received the Conference, and the ability with which he had discharged his duties as chairman. He therefore proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Eve for the reception he had given them, and to the members of the College Council, who had placed at his disposal the admirable rooms in which the Conference had met.

The vote was carried and acknowledged by Mr. EVE, and the proceedings terminated.

THE COMING UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

With the decision of the Trial Eights at both Universities the curtain is rung down on the first scene of the Blue Ribbon of the Thames drama, otherwise the great Easter Boat Race. Both presidents have reviewed their forces, both recruits and veterans, and may be expected to have fully made up their minds as to the respective merits of the candidates for the seats in the two eights. Probably Oxford will have more of her old guard to fall back upon than will be the case at Cambridge. Rumour has it that Higgins, Patterson, Bourne, De Havilland, and Fort may be expected to row again if required. This will leave three vacant places in the victorious crew of last Easter. The three men missing are certainly most valuable and powerful oarsmen, and, in losing Brown, Oxford has probably to supply the place of one of the best and most promising rowers who has ever worn the dark blue. With the exception of How, the Oxford trials failed to bring to light any heavy weight to take the place of either Kindersley or Brown, but several medium-weight trial men were fully up to the standard required, except in the particular of size. Failing Higgins, West, the victorious stroke of 1881, would probably consent to row, and even in his absence Currey would be by no means a bad substitute, if Sharp, the Hertford stroke, could not be utilised. Oxford, it will thus be seen, is singularly well provided with almost a plethora of competent strokes, a very unusual and extraordinary occurrence. Looking at the probable Oxford crew for next Easter it may be expected to be slightly wanting in weight and strength as compared to its predecessor, but fully equal to the 1882 eight in the matter of style and oarsmanship. At Cambridge the trials could not be said to have been properly tested, owing to the very short time the men were together, and the very slight amount of coaching the two crews received. By far the most difficult task for the Light Blue president next term will be the selection of a stroke. Neither of the two men who rowed stroke to the Cambridge trials, Beauchamp and Meyrick, can be said to have proved their capacity and ability to take that important post in the Putney to Mortlake contest. Donaldson, it is true, stroked his college crew to victory in the November fours, and is generally regarded as the most likely candidate for the post, but it would have been highly desirable to have thoroughly put him to the test in the Ely race before giving him such an important trust. Beauchamp is not a stroke-side man at all, and will be found much more useful in some other part of the boat. Of the old Blues available to row, Moore, Gridley, and Fairbairn will probably be required; and if Fox is well enough to take a seat, the nucleus of a very strong and powerful crew is ready to hand. Indeed, there will be no lack of strength in the Cambridge boat, as Churchill, Green, and Pitman are all available, and a 12st. average eight could very easily be chosen. Given a really good stroke, the Cambridge crew of 1883 should, with proper and judicious coaching, be above the average, and an exceptionally powerful eight. It seems almost certain that either Meyrick or Donaldson will eventually row stroke, and it is quite possible that either may develop a special genius for the place. If so, only a good coach is required to render the prospect of the Light Blues exceedingly hopeful, notwithstanding their three successive reverses. Both eights may be expected to begin work very early in the ensuing year, as—owing to Easter not being so late as in 1882—the time for preparation will be somewhat shorter than usual. At Oxford probably several men will be tried before the final selection is made, but at Cambridge the composition of the crew is almost arrived at, judging by an eight which was seen daily on the Cam after the decision of the trials. The coaching will be the chief difficulty, but probably the need will be greater at Cambridge than at Oxford. At the outset, owing to their last year's victory and the brilliant performances of Exeter and Hertford at Henley, the Dark Blues are sure to be in more favour with the public, but Cambridge possesses so many very powerful and tried oarsmen that there should be but very little diffieulty in selecting a representative eight, equal if not superior in power and pace to any crew sent up from the Cam during the last ten years.—*Land and Water.*

The Northumberland miners held a demonstration at Blyth on Christmas Day to celebrate the fifty years' existence of their trade-union in that county. Old men were present who took an active part in the unions of 1832 and 1844. Mr. Burt, M.P., addressed the meeting, and congratulated them upon the success of their present union, which comprehended the entire county, in preventing strikes. He referred to the coming extension of the county franchise, which would, he said, place increased political power in the hands of miners.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, labelled —"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

DR. PUSEY MEMORIAL FUND.

THIRD LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS paid or promised up to December 21st, 1882.

Amount previously advertised ..... £11,086 10s. 5d.

Right Rev. Bishop of London	£20	0	0
Right Rev. Bishop of Chester	25	0	0
Most Rev. Bishop of Moray and Ross (Primus)	5	5	0
Right Rev. Bishop of Gibraltar	10	0	0
Right Rev. Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham	10	10	0
Right Rev. Bishop Kelly	5	0	0
Right Rev. Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton	5	0	0
Very Rev. Dean of Manchester	10	0	0
Venerable Archdeacon Harrison	20	0	0
Venerable Archdeacon Walker	5	5	0
Venerable Archdeacon Hayward	3	3	0
Rev. Dr. Bright	200	0	0
Rev. Canon F. C. Cook	5	0	0
Rev. Precentor Venables	2	2	0
Rev. Hon. Canon G. L. Courtenay (in five years)	25	0	0
English Church Union	100	0	0
Mr. Joseph Allen (in five years)	5	5	0
Rev. Canon Ainslie	21	0	0
Mr. F. B. Alston	5	0	0
Mrs. A. Bradford Atkinson	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. Ainger	1	1	0
Mr. Charles G. Arthbuthnot	50	0	0
Miss Arthbuthnot	5	0	0
Rev. T. H. Amps	1	1	0
Rev. J. A. Atkinson	2	2	0
Rev. B. J. Armstrong	1	0	0
Rev. John Acton	3	0	0
Col. W. M. C. Acton	3	3	0
Mr. C. P. Allix	3	3	0
Rev. D. S. Allen	10	10	0
Mr. Herbert Athill	5	5	0
Rev. H. R. Alder	5	5	0
Mr. B. N. C. Accrington	1	0	0
Rev. Canon M. Ampleti	5	0	0
Lord Boston	100	0	0
Colonel Basevi	2	2	0
Mr. Wm. Bartlett	21	0	0
Miss Booth	2	2	0
Mr. J. P. Balmer	1	1	0
Dr. E. L. Birkett	2	2	0
Mr. Philip P. Bouverie	3	3	0
Sir Hickman Bacon, Bart.	10	0	0
Mr. W. C. Boodle	5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Belcher	1	1	0
Mr. John Boodle	1	1	0
Mr. C. W. Bell	0	10	0
Rev. Herbert Barnett	2	0	0
Miss J. E. Barnes	5	0	0
Rev J. C. Burton	2	2	0
Mr. T. Buchanan	1	1	0
Rev. Rowland V. Barker	5	0	0
Rev. John Bullock	1	0	0
Rev. W. P. S. Bingham	2	2	0
Rev. J. Bruce 2nd sub.	4	0	0
Rev. F. T. Bramston	2	2	0
Rev. J. St. J. Blunt	5	0	0
Rev. C. J. Betham	1	1	0
Rev. Frederick Bagot	1	0	0
Rev. R. George Boodle	1	1	0
Rev. Chancellor Bagot	1	1	0
Rev. W. J. Copeland	50	0	0
Sir John Conroy, Bart.	10	0	0
Rev. Canon T. G. Carter	5	0	0
Mr. A. R. Cooke	5	5	0
Rev. T. Arthur Curteis	1	1	0
Mr. T. Collins, M.P.	20	0	0
Rev. R. Jermyn Cooper	2	2	0
Mrs. R. Jermyn Cooper	2	2	0
Rev. Berdmore Compton	10	10	0
Mr. E. Lovett Cameron	2	2	0
Mr. R. A. Clegg	20	0	0
C. C. C. V.	0	10	0
Rev. E. Coleridge	5	0	0
Mrs Combe (in two years)	50	0	0
Mrs. Calley	1	1	0
Rev. John M. Cunynghame	1	1	0
Rev. T. Fetham Dale	1	1	0
Rev. C. L. Dundas	2	2	0
Earl of Devon	4	0	0
Rev. W. W. Douglas	3	0	0
Miss Dawson	5	0	0
Rev. J. P. F. Davidson (in 5 years)	10	10	0
Mrs. Delamain	3	3	0
Rev. W. H. Davey	5	0	0
Mr. G. F. Duncombe	1	0	0
Mrs. Dubose	5	0	0
Rev. E. C. Dermer (in 2 years)	5	0	0
Rev. Henry Elison	3	0	0
Rev. E. L. Elwes	1	1	0
Miss Eyton	1	0	0
English Church Union, collection at meeting of	2	1	4
Mr. F. R. Engelbach	1	1	0
Mr. William Elliott	10	0	0
Rev. W. F. Eaton	5	0	0
Mrs. Empson	5	0	0
Rev. W. F. Everest in five years	5	5	0
Mr. J. A. Foote	1	1	0
Rev. W. C. Raffles Flint, in five years	10	0	0
Rev. C. G. Floyd	2	2	0
Mr. W. Ford	5	0	0
Mr. W. Wynne Finch-Foulkes	5	0	0
Rev. Alfred Field	0	10	0
Rev. J. T. Fisher	5	0	0
Sir John Gibbons, Bart.	5	0	0
Mr. F. Graves	1	1	0
Earl of Glasgow	500	0	0
Rev. Osborne Gordon in five years	20	0	0
Mr. E. Wingfield Guilding	5	5	0
Rev. Hon. Francis Grey, in five years	25	0	0
Rev. R. Wynne Griffith	1	1	0
Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Gordon, in five years	25	0	0
Mr. R. Bamford Hesketh	25	0	0
Rev. J. Haviland	5	0	0
Miss Hurle	1	1	0
Rev. W. J. Hill	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Hutton	5	5	0
Rev. J. Hoyland	5	0	0
Rev. W. E. Heygate, in five years	£25	0	0
Miss F. Heurtley, 1st sub.	3	10	0
Miss E. Hurle	0	10	6
Rev. Canon Hodgkinson	1	1	0
Mrs. Robert Horsfall	25	0	0
Rev. G. W. Horner	5	0	0
Mr. Egerton Hubbard	5	0	0
Rev. E. Handley	5	5	0
Rev. Sackett Hope	2	2	0
Rev. G. W. Herbert	50	0	0
Rev. A. C. Haviland	5	0	0
Misses Holroyd	5	0	0
Lady Maria Howard	0	10	0
Rev. H. B. Heywood	5	0	0
Rev. J. T. Harding	1	1	0
Mrs. Hewson	2	2	0
Mr. Egerton V. Harcourt	20	0	0
Mr. Percy L. Hesketh	25	0	0
Rev. H. H. Hardy	3	0	0
Rev. Dr. Hill (in five years)	5	5	0
Mrs. Hill	1	1	0
Mr. F. J. Hanbury (in five years)	5	5	0
H. K.	1	1	0
Mr. A. J. W. Iken	2	2	0
Rev. H. A. Jeffreys (to be paid by instalments)	100	0	0
Rev. Ambrose Jones	1	1	0
Rev. C. A. Joy (in five years)	15	15	0
Rev. Bryan King	10	0	0
Rev. E. E. Kelly	0	10	0
Rev. Dr. Kay	25	0	0
Rev. Sidney H. King	1	1	0
Mr. C. E. Kempe	5	5	0
Miss Kintore	1	1	0
Mr. J. S. Kintore	1	1	0
Mr. W. Kinch	5	0	0
Mr. C. H. Loveday	2	2	0
Lieut.-Col. H. B. Lane, (in five years)	25	0	0
Rev. Alfred Lush	5	0	0
Mr. Henry Longley	5	0	0
Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte	5	5	0
Rev. T. W. Lee	5	0	0
Mr. F. B. Leonard	1	1	0
Mr. W. Lempriere	5	0	0
Mr. John Walter Lea	10	0	0
Rev. H. A. Lake	2	2	0
Mr. C. E. Lloyd	5	0	0
Mrs. Landon	10	0	0
Rev. John Light	2	2	0
Rev. Canon Lawson	3	0	0
Rev. Canon Medd	5	0	0
Rev. S. C. Malan	5	0	0
Rev. Henry Meynell (in five years)	10	0	0
Miss Moore	5	0	0
Rev. F. E. Morris	1	1	0
Miss Mirehouse	1	1	0
Rev. W. A. C. Macfarlane	3	3	0
Rev. J. R. C. Miller	5	0	0
Rev. G. S. Munn, (in two years)	20	0	0
Rev. Richard Martin	5	5	0
Mr. F. J. Morrell	10	0	0
Rev. S. Majendie	4	0	0
Professor Max Müller	5	0	0
Rev. C. H. Maunsell (1st sub.)	5	5	0
Rev. F. A. Minnitt	5	5	0
Rev. W. C. Macfarlane	10	0	0
Rev. George Marshall	10	0	0
Mr. F. D. Mocatta	3	3	0
Rev. M. H. Noel	1	0	0
Mr. F. A. D. Noel	5	0	0
Rev. Preby. Charles Neville	1	1	0
Rev. Henry North	1	1	0
Mr. J. L. Nash	5	5	0
Rev. Henry Nutcombe Oxenham	5	0	0
Rev. G. W. Oxenham	1	1	0
Rev. T. M. Bulkeley Owen	5	0	0
Rev. Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Bart., (in two years)	10	0	0
Earl of Powis	25	0	0
Mr. Arthur Powell	25	0	0
Mr George Pardoe	1	0	0
Miss Pardoe	1	0	0
Rev. Philip C. Pratt	1	1	0
Miss H. C. Plowden	5	0	0
Mr. H. E. Pellew	25	0	0
Major T. E. Parr	3	3	0
Miss Philip	2	2	0
Mr. Tournay Parsons	1	0	0
Rev. T. L. Papillon	2	2	0
Miss M. L. Parsons	0	10	0
Rev. T. W. Perry	20	0	0
Rev. F. Poynder	5	5	0
Rev. J. H. Pearson	1	1	0
Rev. C. H. Rogers	1	1	0
Rev. R. W. Randall	100	0	0
Rev. A. Robertson	5	0	0
Rev. C. Rodd	1	1	0
Rev. W. Russell	5	0	0
Rev. C. N. Robarts	1	1	0
Rev. Canon Rooke	5	5	0
Mrs. Buchanan Riddell (in 5 years)	5	0	0
Rev. L. L. Sharpe	2	2	0
Rev. E. F. Sampson	10	0	0
Miss Duncombe Shafto	5	0	0
Rev. John Slatter (in 5 years)	100	0	0
Rev. R. A. J. Suckling	5	5	0
Mrs. James Skinner	3	3	0
Mrs. Shirley	3	3	0
S. M. T.	1	0	0
Miss C. E. Surtees	0	10	6
Rev. John Sharp	5	0	0
Mr. F. J. Searancke	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Woollen Smith	1	1	0
Messrs. Skeffington	2	2	0
Mr. John George Smith	100	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. George Smith	50	0	0
Mr. C. B. Skinner	5	0	0
Rev. J. B. Sidgwick	2	2	0
Rev. G. Sowden	1	1	0
Rev. George Southwell	1	0	0
Rev. Cyril Stacey	50	0	0
Rev. Merton Smith	5	0	0
Mr. John Skilbeck	10	0	0
Mr. H. D. Skrine	10	0	0
Mr. A. R. Sharpe	1	1	0
Mr. C. A. Swinburne	5	5	0
Rev. F. R. Simpson	2	0	0
Small sums	1	8	0
Rev. H. W. Tucker	2	2	0
Miss Julia Trevelyan (2nd sub.)	5	0	0
Rev. W. P. Trevelyan	2	2	0
Mrs. W. P. Trevelyan	1	1	0
Mrs. Tritton	5	0	0
Rev. C. S. Turner	1	1	0
Rev. M. Tucker	5	0	0
T. C. S.	2	2	0
Mr. G. H. Tremenheere	1	1	0
Rev. H. L. Thompson	5	5	0
Mr. J. M. H. Upfill	£0	10	6
Rev. A. Ellis Viner	1	1	0
Mr. R. E. Egerton Warburton	250	0	0
Rev. T. Woodcock	1	1	0
Rev. R. J. Wilson (2nd sub.)	20	0	0
Rev. T. Wade	3	3	0
Miss H. S. Whitehouse	1	1	0
Rev. C. E. Williams	2	2	0
Rev. Wentworth Watson	5	0	0
Rev. J. S. Watson	£5	0	0
Mr. Charles Williams	1	1	0
Mrs White (Leamington)	5	0	0
Rev. W. Allen Whitworth	5	5	0
Rev. F. Watson	5	0	0
Miss Emily C. Wray	1	0	0
Rev. Joseph Wix	3	3	0
Rev. Henry White (in five years)	5	5	0
Total	£14,343	13	11

Errata in last List:—For Rev. J. Wyde, £10, read Rev. J. Wylde, £10. For Miss M. C. Keene, £10 10s., read Miss Millicent C. Reeve, £10 10s.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. GLADSTONE has at length completed the work of reconstructing his Cabinet. It has long been understood that Sir CHARLES DILKE would at an early opportunity receive the official promotion to which the success with which he has discharged the onerous duties of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has fairly entitled him. The arrangement that we referred to last week as imminent has been carried out, and Sir CHARLES DILKE enters the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board, whilst Mr. DODSON becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and is thus provided with a position which he is quite competent to fill. It is not probable that the re-election of Sir CHARLES DILKE for Chelsea will be challenged by the Conservative party. It is an open secret that the adoption of a vigorous Egyptian policy by the present Ministry had no more resolute advocate than Sir CHARLES DILKE, and as a Cabinet Minister there is reason to hope that he will energetically oppose any measures that would involve the abandonment of the national advantages that have been secured by the Egyptian campaign. In his new office Sir CHARLES DILKE will find abundant opportunities for making himself conspicuous in public life, if the chances of future sessions should render the attempt on the part of Mr. GLADSTONE to carry out the vast programme of domestic change and revolution that he promises possible. It still remains for appointments to be made to the important positions of Under-Secretaries for Foreign Affairs and for India. It is probable that Mr. EVELYN ASHLEY will be called upon to represent the Foreign Office in the House of Commons. It seems doubtful whether Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE will consent to take office at present. It is not unlikely that a demand will be made that one of the subordinate positions which are vacant shall be filled by a member of the extreme Radical section of the party. The objection that there is no one of the extreme Radicals with adequate qualifications is not likely to be calmly acquiesced in by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's followers.

The degradation of ARABI PASHA and his accomplices has been publicly carried out, and the leaders of the Egyptian mutiny are now on their way to Ceylon. With their exile terminates the work of the suppression of anarchy, and the harder task remains of effecting the permanent organisation of government in Egypt. It is understood that the British Government will shortly dispatch a note to the Great Powers, in which the measures that it is proposed to take in Egypt will be formally announced. No success has thus far attended the efforts of British diplomacy to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with France. The French Government has declined the English propositions, regarding them as insufficient compensations for the abolition of the Dual Control. The French Government, however, is not prepared to formally state the concessions that it would be prepared to accept. It is probable that the endeavour to obtain the frank recognition by the French Government of the new state of things will not be persisted in. French opposition will in any case confine itself to official protests. The attitude that the French Ministry has assumed is due to the necessity of studying the national susceptibilities that might be stirred if it seemed that there was any indifference to the traditional French interests in the East. Whilst the formal assent of France to the English plans for the organisation of Egypt is not to be looked for, the acquiescence of the other Great Powers is confidently counted upon. It is to be hoped that the Ministerial proposals will be such as will commend themselves to the common-sense of the English people. But it is useless to deny that there are well-grounded fears that Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet will shrink from securing all those advantages of the position that England at present, by a happy combination of chances that is scarcely likely to recur, holds in Egypt. The recent declarations of Lord DERBY and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, if they have any official character, have a singularly unhappy significance. The present Government is invariably inconsistent with its professions, and only thrives upon its inconsistency. And in this fact is the best hope for the English future in Egypt.

The illness of M. GAMBETTA is in France the chief political event of the day. Everyone recognises that the future of the French Republic is more or less intimately bound up with M. GAMBETTA'S life. For French Republican institutions as they are, and the French Republican party as it exists, owe everything to M. GAMBETTA. On the Republican side there is no political personality of equal influence and importance. The authority of M. GREVY in French politics is purely passive. The active impulses that have guided and shaped French politics since the fall of the French Empire have invariably come from M. GAMBETTA. There is little reason to doubt that M. GAMBETTA is at present in a most precarious condition. The mystery that has been allowed to prevail has not deceived anyone, and at last his friends are driven to acknowledge that his life is in danger. It is now nearly a month ago since the story was circulated that M. GAMBETTA had accidentally wounded himself whilst handling a revolver. The official account was not altogether believed, and a variety of romantic explanations of the accident were forthcoming. The notorious habits of life of M. GAMBETTA gave reason to fear that the accident, trivial as it might be in itself, might have serious consequences. The forebodings are now, it seems, justified. M. GAMBETTA is suffering from an internal complaint that may well occasion grave anxiety to his friends. His death would have an appreciable effect on the fortunes of the French Republic. There is no doubt that he has succeeded in winning amongst large classes of the French people the same irrational popularity that Mr. GLADSTONE enjoys amongst ignorant English people. If M. GAMBETTA dies, there is no other French Republican leader who can appeal in an equal degree to popular passion and enthusiasm. The French Republic is not in a position to dispense with the support that it derives from M. GAMBETTA'S notoriety, discredited though he doubtless is by the failure to realise the vast promises he held forth to popular credulity.

This week the House of HABSBURG has been celebrating the six hundredth anniversary of its assumption of rule over the fiefs that have developed into the existing Austrian Empire. Its history of six hundred years is naturally one of strange changes and chances of fortune. But to the present Austrian Emperor the retrospect can hardly fail to be one of proud congratulation, and the prospect must be one of sanguine hopes. The Austrian Empire appears to have practically escaped from the dangers which only a few years ago threatened its existence. Its sovereignty to the Italian States and its dominion over Venice have been lost, and Prussia has overthrown the dreams of paramount sway in Germany; but Hungary has been reconciled, the Sclav element in the Empire has been in great measure conciliated, and Austrian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina presages the time when Salonica will pass under the sway of the HABSBURGS. In the continued fortunes of the Austrian Empire the English people must necessarily take the keenest interest. European Turkey is destined to be ruled by Germans—or by Cossacks. It is for the interest of England, and for the interest of the world, that civilisation, and not barbarism, should triumph in the East.

The action for libel that was brought by Mr. BELT to establish his claim to be regarded as an artist, has, after consuming the attention of a judge and jury during forty-three days, ended in a verdict in favour of the complainant, with damages of £5,000. Mr. BELT is certainly a very fortunate man. He has obtained, at the cost of his professional rivals, an advertisement that will at least give him all the notoriety that he can covet. Mr. LAWES, who absolutely denied that Mr. BELT had any pretensions to be considered anything except a capable mechanic and an admirable tradesman, has had the satisfaction of proving that his estimate of Mr. BELT'S artistic capacities is one in which experts agree with him, according to the evidence of Sir FREDERICK LEIGHTON and some dozen Royal Academicians. Both parties to the suit have thus cause for congratulation. The English public, however, may well complain. It is no light matter that six weeks of the public time should be devoted to what THACKERAY would have styled Mr. BELT'S "twopenny-halfpenny personality." It is, of course, to the interest of barristers and solicitors that cases should be indefinitely prolonged. But in the Courts of Law far more than the House of Commons some system of *clôture* is apparently becoming necessary. The public opinion with regard to Mr. BELT was long since formed. Men looked at the Byron

Memorial in Park-lane, and made up their minds on the great question. It was clear that the difference between the productions of a fashionable studio at the West-end and an unfashionable stoneyard in the Euston-road was not so great as to render any investigation as to the workmanship of interest or importance. It is a matter of regret that the last has apparently not been heard of the present case.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR.

It has been observed that, whenever a supremely foolish thing has to be said, it is always a very clever man that says it. Common sense is not equal to the task. The Bishop of Manchester is, beyond question, a very clever man; and if anything could be more foolish than his refusal to institute Mr. Cowgill, it is the reason assigned for it in his letter to the patron. Common sense would have kept the reason for the Courts that will have to decide upon it. In plain English, it comes to this, that Mr. Cowgill claims to subscribe to the Book of Common Prayer in the form prescribed by the law, and the Bishop insists on his accepting an interpretation contrary to his practice in the same church while holding his Lordship's own licence as curate in charge. The Bishop had the power of withdrawing the licence at his pleasure, but when urged to do so, on the very ground on which he now refuses institution, he (not improperly) resented the application as an impertinent intrusion upon his authority. The moment the benefice was vacant he displaced Mr. Cowgill, and, in the plenitude of his power, had the services altered, in the teeth of the patron and the congregation. Now that the patron in turn exercises his legal right with a view of restoring the *statum ante quo*, the Bishop exclaims at the position in which he is placed. Doubtless these changes of ritual are highly objectionable, but it was the Bishop who began; and, after the part taken by Sir Percival Heywood, it was inevitable that he should offer the benefice to the Curate who retained his own and the people's confidence. The Bishop objects to the absurdity of instituting a clergyman to do the very things for which his predecessor was deprived. But Mr. Green was not "deprived"—the benefice is vacant by a special enactment carefully drawn to avoid any sentence of deprivation or other spiritual censure; and the Act has its own restriction on the successor—viz., he is *not* to be the person removed. This is the sole restraint on the patron's right—the Bishop is not to extend it at his pleasure because he thinks the law absurd. Many of us think the Public Worship Regulation Act both absurd and iniquitous. Mr. Green suffered imprisonment under it, which the Bishops declared to be undesigned and a scandal to the Church. It was Bishop Fraser who put the Act in force at this Church, and he must take the law as he finds it and helped to make it.

We cannot doubt that his examination of Mr. Cowgill, as described by himself, is wholly illegal and tyrannical. The clerk would have been amply justified in refusing to answer. A Bishop is entitled to examine the presentee on his faith and morals; but the performance of Divine worship is regulated by law, and the form of subscription is strictly prescribed. It has recently been altered to give more liberty of conscience in subscribing; it would be intolerable that any Bishop should take upon himself to restrict it to his own interpretation. At that rate we might have Bishop Ryle enforcing evening Communion and black gowns, and other Bishops forbidding both.

Neither does Bishop Fraser mend his case by alleging the Judgments of the Privy Council. The law does not require anyone to subscribe to these Judgments, nor authorise a Bishop to include them in the subscriptions required by the clergy. If it did we might have the Bishop of Exeter importing the *Essays and Reviews* Judgment into the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. How would the Evangelicals like to be required to accept the Bennett Judgment as part and parcel of their subscription? The pretension is altogether monstrous. The law takes care of itself: it will not allow a Bishop more than anyone else to refuse a man his legal rights, for fear he should make an illegal use of them. If he offends, the law is strong enough to punish him; it is not for the Bishop to take the law into his own hands by refusing Institution, for fear of further trouble.

The Bishop's last plea will be received with amazement, not unmingled, we fear, with ridicule. He appeals to Sir Percival Heywood to *spare his conscience* from the duty which the law requires him to discharge! We thought that Bishop Fraser was pre-eminently a minister of the law. It was his conscience that compelled him to put the Act in force against Mr. Green, contrary to his own determination as Bishop, before the screw was put upon him by the Church Association. No one has been more conspicuous in deriding the plea of conscience in the mouth of the "lawless" priests. Who was it that denounced them as "bad citizens, posing as martyrs"? Surely this is not the man to oppose his private conscience to the legal right of a clergyman claiming admission to a benefice in due form of law. It is too true, that in the present state of the law, a severe strain is often placed on a Bishop's conscience in the matter of Institution. In some cases simony (and even worse) is morally certain, and yet the Bishop has no power to refuse admission. The good Bishop of Lincoln not long since failed in a most righteous resistance, and had to pay some thousands in the shape of costs. The remedy recommended to conscience in such cases is that the law carries its own absolution with it. There is no sin in what cannot be helped. We must obey the law first and get it altered afterwards. This is the consolation that Bishops preach to clergymen, and it is far more applicable to themselves, because they have so much greater means of getting the law altered. Of all pleas of conscience, too, surely the very weakest is Bishop Fraser's objection to institute a clergyman of blameless life and conversation, acceptable to the congregation, and experienced in the work of the parish, for no other reason than his refusing to pledge himself to his Lordship's views of ritual. We really cannot see the hardship of leaving this particular freak of conscience to the tender mercies of the law.

The law of the question is, we believe, clearly settled. The Bishop may object to the clerk as a heretic, as Bishop Phillpotts did to Mr. Gorham, who carried his complaint to the Judicial Committee in the form of *duplex querela*. If the same course should be taken now, the Judicial Committee, who lately decided that the South African Church is not a branch of the Church of England, because it is not bound by their Lordships' judgments, will be asked to say that Mr. Cowgill is ineligible to a benefice because he will not pledge himself to observe the *Ridsdale* Judgment. We cannot think they will do it; it would be too much for the rights of property, of which the law is more careful than of any form of worship; and it would involve an equal claim for all other judgments from Gorham to Bennett, which would throw the whole Church into the fire.

There is another remedy, we believe, by *Mandamus*, and a third by civil action: probably any Court would be preferred to the Judicial Committee. If the Bishop persists in his refusal, the lawyers will have a fine time of it, and Archbishop Tait's dying effort to restore peace to the Church will be scattered to the winds before the turf is green upon his grave.

Still there is yet another course open. It has been often commended by Bishops to the Clergy; and the *Times*, somewhat slily, suggests it to Bishop Fraser. He can obey the law or *resign!* The resignation of a Bishop would do more to amend the law than twenty imprisonments of recalcitrant clergymen. Mr. Cowgill would be quietly instituted in the vacancy of the See, and the new Archbishop of Canterbury would have an enormous advantage, at the Royal Commission and in Parliament, in endeavouring to reduce the crudities of modern legislation to the old principles of Church and State. If Bishop Fraser likes to resign—and he has often hinted at it—he could never have so splendid an opportunity. To obey the law would be too like being "hoist with his own petard." Resignation would secure him as ample a condonation as was won by the late Archbishop's message to Mr. Mackonochie. He would have the further advantage of living to enjoy the fruits of his magnanimity. His name would be coupled with Mr. Green's, like the Papists and Protestants whom Henry VIII. dragged to the gallows on the same hurdle; or, to go back to a nobler precedent, like Popes Cyprian and Stephen, martyred at one time by the sword of Valerian.

Seriously, we have a great respect for the energy and fearlessness of the Bishop of Manchester, but it is a thousand pities that his indomitable restlessness should renew the war just appeased by the magnanimity of the dying Archbishop. Why cannot he allow the truce to last, at least till the Royal Commission has reported? Why fling a new provocation on the floor just when such pains have been taken to clear it for calm deliberation? Knowing that Parliament will never listen while the Courts are in action, Archbishop Tait tried to secure a hearing for the Royal Commission, by quashing the last suit in progress. It is enough to provoke a saint to find another challenged by this terrible combatant. What harm can it do anybody to let the people of Miles Platting have back their old curate and their old services? Is the peace of the Church to be for ever disturbed by the fussiness or the *amour propre* of the Lord Bishop of Manchester? Better far that we should lose the benefit of his great abilities. The world is getting very weary of this battle of the mice and the frogs. Parliament was ready enough to put down vestments and candlesticks when the cry was against them. It will be just as ready to put down their opponents when they are the cause of the trouble. The lawyers themselves will have scant sympathy with a Bishop going out of his way to fight for a statute that everybody is getting more and more ashamed of. Surely there must be common sense enough in the Northern Episcopate to bring this indefatigable Prelate to reason.

THE CABINET AND THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Gladstone has at length finished the work of remodelling his Ministry. The Duke of Argyll, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Bright have successively found that a regard for consistency, honour, and propriety rendered it impossible for them to continue to hold office in the Radical Government. In their place we have now Lord Carlingford, Lord Derby, and Sir Charles Dilke. To a few it may appear that the additions to the Cabinet will quite compensate for the losses it has sustained; but the majority of politicians will hold that the accession of power that has been gained is more apparent than real, and that the defections represent an appreciable loss of political influence and of voting strength. The extreme Radicals will scarcely be of opinion that the inclusion of Sir Charles Dilke in the Cabinet will atone for the retirement of Mr. Bright. Of Mr. Bright's sympathy with the Democratic movement, and with the Democratic tendencies of opinion in both home and foreign affairs, there is no doubt whatever. But Sir Charles Dilke is far from inspiring the same confidence. It is well known that Sir Charles Dilke was the vehement supporter of the Egyptian policy of the present Government, that has done so much to alienate the respect of the man who heartily responded to Mr. Gladstone's hypocritical attacks on the Imperialism of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. And it is dimly suspected that Sir Charles Dilke is trading at the present time on the reputation for Radicalism which he achieved in bygone days by the truculent ostentation of Republican convictions. Radicals of the extreme kind are not conciliated by the fact that Lord Derby has joined the Ministry. The views of Lord Derby on foreign policy are entirely congenial to them; but they fear that Lord Derby will not have many opportunities of giving effect to these views, and they are firmly persuaded that on those questions which are likely in the early future to engross the attention of the Cabinet, the social questions that concern Ireland and England, he is not disposed to show any enthusiasm for measures of Radical revolution.

Whilst there is nothing to gratify extreme Radicalism in the changes in the Cabinet, there is still less to induce moderate Liberals to accord a renewal of the confidence that was long since forfeited. No one seriously imagines that Lord Derby will offer any effectual resistence to revolutionary legislation. He will doubtless be prepared to offer excellent and conclusive arguments against the measures that are brought forward by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues; but he will vote for them, just as he calmly analysed the Irish Land Bill, and demonstrated its folly and injustice, and at the same time helped to pass it into law. His presence in the Cabinet will enable the spokesmen of Radicalism to declaim upon the absurdity of attributing revolutionary designs or socialistic measures to an Administration of which he is a member. The argument is one with which we have been made familiar in the case of Lord Hartington, however, and experience has convinced the most confiding of Moderate Liberals that the presence of a few Whig politicians, who have made up their minds to go with the stream, in a Cabinet that is entirely subservient to Radical influences, is a snare rather than a security.

If the changes in the Ministry are not likely to increase the enthusiasm or strengthen the loyalty of the Liberal party, it may be safely asserted that they have failed to add to the popularity of the Cabinet in the country. The truth is in effect acknowledged when on all sides from Liberal platforms and in the Liberal press we are assured that Mr. Gladstone represents the Ministry to the English people, andthat so long as he is Prime Minister the Ministerial changes that may take place are utterly unimportant. If the Ministry had achieved a distinct success in the conduct of public affairs, it is certain that the credit would have been attributed to Mr. Gladstone. But the Ministry has failed, and it is upon Mr. Gladstone that the burden of failure rests. There is little doubt that the spell which Mr. Gladstone only a few years ago exerted on the lower classes of the population has lost its power. The people were taught to expect that Mr. Gladstone's advent to office would mean the commencement of an era of unexampled public prosperity. Mr. Gladstone has been in power nearly three years, and all the sanguine prognostications have been falsified. Mr. Gladstone's statesmanship is judged by the present condition of Ireland, and it is natural with the experience thus afforded of his capacity for the work of government, that all the illusions of a few years ago should be surrendered. For the decay of the popular faith in Mr. Gladstone the accessions of Lord Derby and Lord Carlingford to the Cabinet will obviously not compensate. The Ministry is one that has to stand or fall with Mr. Gladstone's personal popularity. And all the signs show that the superstitious belief in the Prime Minister is at an end. It may not be long before the contemptuous estimate that the educated classes hold of Mr. Gladstone will be found to be generally accepted by all sections of the community.

Of the Bishop of Manchester's refusal to institute Mr. Cowgill to the living of St. John's, Miles Platting, simply because Mr. Cowgill has declined to accede to the Bishop's absolutely illegal demand that he should pledge himself to observe some so-called "standard" of ceremonial which happens to be in vogue at Manchester Cathedral, we can only remark that it is almost incredible that Dr. Fraser could have consulted any trustworthy lawyer before taking such a step as this.

We may add that some of the highest authorities on ecclesiastical law have expressed their opinion that the position which Dr. Fraser has taken up is absolutely untenable.

The most damaging and unanswerable part of Sir Percival Heywood's letter to the Bishop is that in which he reminds his Lordship that he has himself tolerated for many months the use by Mr. Cowgill of the very things which he now denounces as illegal.

The newspaper ideal of an Archbishop, or indeed of any prelate, is familiar to us. He is to be as much as possible a man of the world, and as little as possible of a Churchman; opposed to "dogma;" of "moderate," that is of colourless, views; not to be "attached to any school of thought;" to "avoid extremes" and "theological wrangles" and "ecclesiastical polemics," and in general to illustrate what is called the "comprehensiveness" of the National Church.

We can only say that we sincerely hope, as indeed we firmly believe, that those persons whose views are expressed by weak clap-trap of this kind will be thoroughly disappointed in the present instance.

If any fact about the English Church is clear and patent, it is that, so far from being what is styled "broad" and "comprehensive"—in other words, vague, and indefinite, and hazy—in her doctrinal utterances, she is exceedingly definite and dogmatic and precise. And the true ideal of an Archbishop or Bishop is that he should feed the flock committed to him; that he should defend it from unbelief and misbelief and indifferentism; that he should uphold whatever is true in faith and morals, whether "public opinion" agrees with it or not; and that he should maintain the doctrine and discipline of the Church, regardless of any unpopularity which may accrue to himself.

It is because we believe that Dr. Benson will fulfil these functions that we have cordially hailed his appointment. That his rule will be marked by charity and tenderness, and consideration for all, is certain; but it is equally certain that on questions of principle he will show himself firm and unflinching, refusing to swerve one hair's breadth from the Church's path, or to barter away one iota of her doctrine or discipline for the sake of worldly popularity.

The recent shuffling of the cards in the Liberal Administration seems to have occasioned some needless surprise. But it is obviously desirable that the heads of the two great spending departments—those of War and the Admiralty—should be in the House of Commons; especially as the new Cabinet Minister is a Peer.

Sir Charles Dilke's elevation to the rank of a Cabinet Minister is a fact upon which, from any

point of view, no one is to be congratulated. It is no question simply of Sir Charles Dilke's Republican opinions. A man might hold Republican views merely in a speculative way, while loyally accepting the existing *régime*. But all the world knows that Sir Charles Dilke, after receiving, in his youth, peculiar personal favours from the Queen, dared to insult her in a manner so gross that in the case of a less exalted lady it would have earned for him a prompt and summary punishment. For this offence he has never to this day apologised; and to make him a Cabinet Minister some will hold to be a gross outrage, not only on the Sovereign, but upon her loyal and devoted subjects.

Mr. Monro, the Vice-Provost of Oriel, having been elected to the vacant Provostship, will shortly be installed in his new office. It is so long since the last Provost was admitted—in 1828—that there is, we hear, considerable difficulty in ascertaining what are the exact formalities to be used on an occasion of the kind; and it is even reported in Oxford that Cardinal Newman has been consulted on the point.

By the bye, there is rather a good story relating to Dr. Hawkins's admission. One of the forms observed was that the Provost-elect should knock at College gate. Thereupon the Senior Fellow from within was to ask "*Quis adest?*" to which there was to be a Latin response declaring that the Provost-elect sought admission. Accordingly, when a gentle tap was heard, the query "*Quis adest?*" was solemnly proposed. The answer, however, was a little unexpected: "Please, sir, it's only me, the College washerwoman."

We have received the full text of a masterly speech delivered recently at Nantes by the eminent Royalist nobleman, Count Albert de Mun. The Count depicted in vivid colours the mischief done by Liberalism in sowing disunion and misunderstanding between class and class, and compared the respective results of the Christian doctrine of brotherly love and charity, and the modern doctrine of the struggle for existence, leading to the survival of the fittest and the crushing out of the weakest.

A correspondent writes to us that in a well-known Church in the East-end of London the Athanasian Creed was used for the first time for many years past on Christmas Day.

We are glad to learn that the newly-formed Marriage Law Defence Union is growing very rapidly both in numbers and in influence. The Duke of Marlborough is the President; the Vice-Presidents are Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. The Executive includes the Rev. Dr. Badenoch (of the Scottish Reformation Society), the Roman Catholic Bishop of Emmaus, Archdeacon Hessey, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Beauchamp, Messrs. J. G. Talbot, M.P., T. Salt, M.P., and Arthur Mills, and Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P. (chairman). Lord Salisbury, Lord Bath, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Cairns, and Lord Redesdale are members of the General Committee. We strongly urge all Tory Churchmen to help the Society to the utmost of their power. The Honorary Secretary is Mr. G. J. Murray, and the office is at 20, Cockspur-street.

A private meeting was held last Friday in the Jerusalem Chamber, presided over by the Dean of Westminster, to consider what form the memorial to Archbishop Tait should take. The Duke of Albany sent a letter of apology; the Bishops of Winchester and Lichfield, Archdeacon Denison, Cannon Farrar, and Sir Bartle Frere were among those present. It was decided that a recumbent figure of the Archbishop should be placed in Canterbury Cathedral, and some work of permanent Christian usefulness be also set on foot. The Prince of Wales is to be invited to become Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Duke of Albany Vice-Chairman.

Reviews.

THE CITIES OF EGYPT.*

It is not only on the attention which Arabi and Mr. Gladstone have succeeded in attracting to the land of Egypt that Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole's valuable little volume rests its claim, and it is very much more than a mere *livre d'occasion*. It contains a revised reprint of articles published from time to time by that accomplished writer in various periodicals, which are well worthy of being collected and preserved. Taking as his text the slight notices of the *Cities of Egypt* which are to be found in the Bible, he has engrafted on that text a great amount of most interesting detail as to the present condition and appearance of the famous historic sites whose names, at all events, are so familiar to us all. He commences with Memphis, which has more utterly disappeared than any other of the great cities of the Old World:—

> Yet no city in the world has so many or such costly monuments. As you stand on the platform of the Citadel of Cairo that commands the westward view, you look across the vast modern city, the plantations of mulberry trees and the rolling Nile, and the other side of the valley rich in corn-lands, with the long line of palms in which Memphis is just traced, and you see in the farthest distance the low edge of the Libyan desert, spreading like an even rampart, along whose summit rise in four groups the shining masses of the Pyramids of Memphis, like the boundary-marks of the mighty waste, the Egyptian land of the shades, the abode of the sun after his setting. The city of the living has perished, the city of the dead remains, remains with the Royal sepulchres, and around them the humbler tombs of subjects, sculptured and inscribed with the lively records of what was done in the remote past by those whose mummies have crumbled to dust in the lapse of ages. Memphis the lost is here recovered. We may walk through the silent streets of the City of the Dead, as did the hero of an old Egyptian romance, and read the writings that are engraven on the outer walls of the tombs, and we shall not listen to the words of any one who, like the magician who accosted him, shall tell us our interest is profitless. For we have discovered the true magic in the recovery of the records of the past, in giving speech to the long-silent utterances of the hopes and fears, the joys and sorrows of the fathers of mankind, who return from the underworld and admit us to their company, as, having interpreted the title without, we can enter each sepulchral chapel and understand when and why and for whom its pictured reliefs were made in olden time.
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> The foundation of Memphis is the first event in Egyptian history, the one large historical incident in the reign of the first king, who emerges a real man from the shadowland which the Egyptians called the reign of the gods. Let us try and span in our minds the vast interval which has passed since the days of Menes. Look once more with me from the Citadel of Cairo westward, and beneath our feet is spread out the greatest of the Eastern cities, Masr the Victorious, splendid yet with the fast-decaying mosques of the Moslem rule, so numerous that they foil the attempt to count them. In a series of successive styles, the Eastern counterparts of the changes of Western art, you pass in time through the base art of the Turkish rule, to group after group, or memorial after memorial, up to the earliest and greatest of all, whose vast court, surrounded by colonnades with pointed arches, marks the first stage in Arab art. A thousand years have passed since it was built. Two centuries more take us to the Arab conquest. This art, nobly massive or delicately sumptuous, has passed through its phases since, while the like changes have worked in the hearts and minds of men, while race after race, dynasty after dynasty, has ruled over Egypt. Yet this is but a mere fragment of the time since Menes reigned. Memphis was in her decay when the Arabs poured into the country, and soon ceased to be a town. She had lived before as the second city of Egypt through the Roman and the Greek dominion; she had been taken by the Persian and the Assyrian and the Ethiopian. We go back to the dawn of Greek history, farther yet to the Exodus when Israel became a nation, and still we have not reached the age of the supremacy of Memphis. Still earlier, before Abraham, we attain at last the long unmeasured period of the six great lines of the Egyptian kings who ruled at Memphis, and were buried in the Pyramids that overlook her obliterated site. The space of time from our days to the starting-point of Egyptian history we cannot measure. Authorities differ by some two thousand years. But numbers make no clear impression. It is far more striking to note the movements of history, not in Egypt alone, but outside its limits, and to remember that the existence of religions, the sway of empires, and the rule of races have taken up but fragments of this vast interval.

Mr. Poole next takes us to Hanes, only once mentioned in the Bible in that passage of the Prophet Isaiah which tells how "his princes were "at Zoan, and his ambassadors came to Hanes." Then follow chapters on Thebes and on Zoan itself, on Goshen and Pithom, Migdol and On, Pi-beseth—better known to us as Bubastis—and Sin, which was in Ezekiel's days "the strength "of Egypt." Finally at Alexandria, "after the "custom of travellers," he bids farewell to Egypt in the following eloquent passage:—

> At every other ancient site we have learnt something of the marvellous history of the country, in itself most interesting, and touching in turn the history of every great nation of the Old World. Here at Alexandria all is summed up, and Egypt passes away from our sight where she completed her work and gave her manifold knowledge to the world, more definite through the skill of the scholars of the Museum, more human through the faith of the fathers of the Church. While other sites are Egyptian, Alexandria is in turn Greek and Hebrew also, but most of all Christian, of the family which knows no nationality but that of our universal humanity. Nowhere are we more sensible of the dignity of ancient history, which takes us away from the trifling events of our time and country to see within a broader horizon the larger movements of nations as they work out the Divine decrees.

Mr. Poole's book is throughout one of the deepest interest. He has much to tell us, and tells it with a vigorous eloquence which would have lent attraction to far less attractive subject matter. But it is not only on the charms of his style that Mr. Poole's claims to our attention rest, and we may also add that his subject matter would have proved attractive even if presented with less of literary skill. His energetic appeal to Englishmen to take a vigorous part in Egyptian exploration, which we have left too much to France, and thus atone for our neglect of research in Egypt, which is "a dia-"grace to our love of knowledge, a scandal to "our love of the Bible," will, we hope, meet with a speedy response. This appeal he specially urges in reference to the country round about Zoan where we ought to explore in the hope—and as he believes the well-founded hope—that we may recover the lost Egyptian annals of the Hebrew sojourn, and learn the full lesson of "the scanty "records, few, but precious in information which "the genius of Mariette first read in the ruins of "Zoan." The chapter which he devotes to this subject is, perhaps, the most interesting in a book of which every chapter is interesting, though it is run close by that on Migdol, which carefully examines the theory as to the scene of the passage of the Red Sea, commonly identified with the name of Dr. Brugsch, though originally suggested by a less-known German *savant*. With an extract from the former of these chapters we may conclude our notice of a volume the importance of which is not to be measured by its size, and which we emphatically commend to the notice of our readers:—

> The vast monotonous plain of the Delta is broken when we see on the horizon the lofty mounds of Zoan. All around is desolation. When the Nile has spread over the land, marsh-plants spring up, and there are scanty patches of vegetation to point a contrast; but the dry season withers all, and then the whole tract is one brown space of desolate sameness. A few date-sellers may cross the mound, and that is all the commerce. Arabs of the western desert here chase the gazelle with falcon and greyhound. No description need emphasise these few words. There is indeed no scenery to describe; one vast silent solitude, without variety of form or colour, a weary wilderness; all the sadder when we think that the hard soil beneath our feet would yield a triple harvest, if war, neglect, and tyranny had not depopulated, and thus had marred, "the best of the land."
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> The ruins of Zoan are far too confused to admit of detailed description. We know their former magnificence, but we cannot restore their ancient shape. The sumptuous edifices lie in confused heaps, thrown down by man's violence or the force of an earthquake. There are also striking evidences of the agency of fire (*cf.* Ezek. xxx. 14). Two temples stood there, both wholly built of red granite of Syene, transported from the southern limit of Egypt, almost seven hundred miles away, monuments of a lavish expenditure, wonderful even in the days of Ramses, the rebuilder of the great temple, and the founder of the temple on the east. No less than fourteen obelisks adorned the great temple; and in this respect Zoan seems to have been far richer than any other Egyptian city, except perhaps Thebes and Heliopolis. The architecture must also have been peculiar in construction, for the proper place of the obelisks was in front of the entrance of a temple; and when, as at El-Karnak, we find more than a pair, this is due to the enlargement of the edifice in front of the old entrance. At Zoan these monoliths must have stood in the courts as well as in the approach. In cost of material and of work, the two temples are unsurpassed, as though Ramses had intended to astonish strangers with a splendid gateway at the entrance into Egypt. Not the Rameseum of Thebes, or the rock-cut temple of Aboo-Simbel in Nubia, wholly his work, nor even the hall of columns of El-Karnak, partly his, approach the magnificence of the great temple of Zoan. This must have been his favourite temple, at his chosen Royal residence, and by it we can measure the ancient glory of Zoan.
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> The crude brick wall around, and the massive crude brick fort, must have been the result of such labours as those of the oppressed Hebrews; and as we look at them we think of the solitary leader who dared the successor of Ramses, and contrast the enduring spiritual work of Moses with the shattered material trophies of the great oppressor of his people.

* *The Cities of Egypt.* By Reginald Stuart Poole.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.*

This volume is not only a contribution, and a valuable contribution, to our knowledge of the condition of the Russian Church and of the opinions of its rulers and theologians; it is an addition to our materials for a history of the great theological movement of our day in one important phase of its career. Mr. Palmer, with strongly marked individuality, represents the yearning of many of his own generation, many of our own contemporaries, for the revival of that intercommunion between the different provinces or divisions of the Church of Christ which was the rule of early days. In some few instances, perhaps, this may have been significant of a feeble attachment to their own Church, but in the majority it was combined with a deep feeling of attachment to their own part of the Church, and sprang indeed from that very feeling of attachment. They saw—and seeing lamented—not only the isolation of the various branches of the Church, but the weakness which sprang from such isolation. But this isolation which weakens is not only geographical and ecclesiastical, it is also doctrinal; and no removal of the former barriers, were this practicable, would revive the Church without the interfusion of the latter. We have gifts and graces—or rather the English Church possesses them—which it would be better for the other portions of the Church to share, as they have gifts and graces which would benefit the Church in this country more fully to possess. Hence, so long as active hostility goes on between the branches of the Church, the good which each might impart to the others remains, in a measure at least, unfruitful of much of its natural results. It is a consolation for Christians to know that, even despite something like active hostility, yet the grace which is possessed by one portion of the Church is, in some mysterious way, imparted in a measure to the other parts of the Church. Thus, the movement, which we call, rightly or wrongly, the Oxford Movement, thrilled through the whole Church; and awoke, as Count Montalembert acknowledged, the Church in the Rhenish Provinces as well as the Church in the Provinces of Canterbury and York. The same thrill was felt, if not in as great a degree as elsewhere, yet was felt markedly in the Eastern portion of the Church.

Mr. Palmer, a brother of Lord Selborne and a Fellow of Magdalen College in the University of Oxford—not to be confounded with Mr. William Palmer, of Worcester College, now Sir William Palmer, the learned author of *Origines Liturgicæ*—was one of the first to turn towards the East, and to seek to bring about an understanding with that Church which might at length by God's blessing ripen into closer intercommunion. His history is known probably to many of our readers. Chilled by the little sympathy he met with from Russian ecclesiastics, he threw himself into the arms of Rome, and from an ardent admirer of the Orthodox or Eastern Church, he became an ardent—he could hardly be less than ardent—partisan of the Roman Church. The remainder of his life after this was mostly spent at Rome, where he occupied himself largely with trying to unravel the intricacies of Egyptian chronology, on which he printed two goodly-sized octavo volumes. The latter part of his life was accompanied by much and severe suffering from disease, and in 1879 he died. A short biographical notice from the pen of Dr. Newman will, we need hardly say, be read with interest by every reader, but especially by those who remember Mr. Palmer during his Oxford residence.

The volume, which Dr. Newman has just arranged and published from the papers of Mr. Palmer, conveys in some particulars the fullest and probably the fairest account of the Russian Church as it was presented to a sympathetic mind. He has here stored up the recollections of conversations held with Russian ecclesiastics and with other officials seemingly at the close of each day when these conversations were held. Interspersed with these we have notices of Russian Church ceremonial and of the furniture of the churches which were visited by Mr. Palmer, and incidentally here and there a note on the social state of the Russian people, especially as seen at St. Petersburgh and Moscow. It is a volume of much interest, the record of great part of the life and of the life's work of an earnest, if somewhat eccentric, student and ecclesiastic, a monument of one who held a position in the second rank of persons of influence in the great Church revival of modern days.

* *Notes of a Visit to the Russian Church in the Years* 1840 *and* 1841. By the late W. Palmer, M.A. Selected and arranged by Cardinal Newman.—London: Kegan Paul and Co.

THE EARLY HOMES OF PRINCE ALBERT.*

Some years have elapsed since the production, by Mr. Rimmer, of a most delightful Christmas-book entitled *Our Old Country Towns*, which was favourably, but by no means too favourably, reviewed in these columns. The artistic merit of that work, the admirable taste shown in the selection of the subjects to be depicted, and the pictorial skill manifested in depicting them, made a great impression upon us at the time, and the book yet maintains a place of honour on our library shelf. This success was followed up by a companion book treating of *Pleasant Spots Round Oxford*, not quite so successful, but still possessing considerable merit; and, if we mistake not, the talents of Mr. Rimmer as an architectural draughtsman have since been exhibited in various ways, though we have not ourselves met with the intervening works which he has illustrated. We have now, however, before us a very charming and graceful volume, which has appeared somewhat late to take its due place among Christmas giftbooks, but has so much merit and value of its own that it is not dependent on any particular season for its popularity, but deserves to be classed among artistic works of permanent interest. This is the really fascinating volume entitled *The Early Homes of Prince Albert*, which has just been published by Messrs. Blackwood; and its decorations, both external and internal, fit it alike for the "temporary immortality" of the drawing-room table, and for the more enduring honours of the library shelf. The subject selected lends itself well to artistic treatment, and though we cannot but feel that the record of the Prince's early life which the volume contains is in reality but the thread on which the artist has strung his fascinating sketches of the quiet, quaint old Thuringian towns amid which that life was spent, such a thread lends an additional value and charm to the sketches themselves. In such a book the importance of the text is of course subordinate to that of the illustrations, but the task of compilation, which, in the absence of the name of any literary *collaborateur* on the title-page, we must assume to have been performed by the artist himself, has been performed with an undeniable degree of good taste and judgment. The materials relied upon have been mainly Sir Theodore Martin's excellent biography, and the little volume which has a yet deeper personal interest entitled the *Early Years of the Prince Consort*. From these books has been drawn the solid substratum of biographical fact, of which the more picturesque side is here presented for the edification of the reader, and the early chapters are founded almost entirely upon them, though the material thus supplied has been supplemented by traditions and reminiscences of the good Prince which the author has gathered up in the course of his own pious pilgrimage to the various early homes which he has so graphically depicted. After the introductory chapter comes one of historical interest, describing the condition of the Prince's native country at the time of his birth; then we have seven chapters dealing with Rosenau, his birthplace, and with the various scenes of his early education. The five which follow treat of the visit paid by the Prince and his Royal wife to those early homes some five years after their marriage; and the rest of the book is made up, we must frankly own, of padding. The chapter on sport in the Thuringian forests, and that on agriculture in Thuringia, are fair and legitimate padding, especially the former, which contains much of interest and some anecdotes of the Prince as a sportsman; but that on Luther is rather dragged in by the head and shoulders. Neither the Prince's own admiration for the great Reformer, nor the fact that the Prince's ancestors were the protectors of Martin Luther, justifies the introduction of a summary of the Reformer's history, though we may perhaps pardon it in consideration for the opportunity thus afforded of bringing in some interesting sketches of the Wartburg. The last chapter, which deals with the relations between the Prince and Baron Stockmar, and describes the grief of England at the loss of the good and great man whose early homes Mr. Rimmer has pictured for us, has not even this excuse, and might, we think, have been advantageously dispensed with. But, as we have said, it is not with the literary but rather with the artistic merits of the volume that we are concerned, and there is nothing which is superfluous, nothing introduced merely by way of padding, in the very charming and graceful illustrations which it contains. The Coburg Market-square, which forms the frontispiece, is a real gem, and the judicious use of colour, but not too much colour, adds greatly to the effect of Mr. Rimmer's admirable drawing. There are twelve other full-page engravings, tinted, but not so elaborately tinted as the frontispiece, and almost every one of them is worth

* *The Early Homes of Prince Albert.* By Alfred Rimmer.—Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons, 1883.

studying as a specimen of architectural drawing. Perhaps the best is that representing Cologne; but the streets in Gotha opposite p. 178 and p. 184 are perhaps more clever, as dependent more on the skill of the artist, and less indebted for their attraction to the subject depicted. In addition to these there are about forty wood engravings inserted in the text, from among which it is yet more difficult to select; but perhaps the Inn at Hildburghausen, at p. 15, and the Market-place, Coburg, at p. 145, are the most successful.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

As in the year now drawing to a close the Philadelphians have celebrated the bicentenary of William Penn's arrival in America, it is not unsuitable that the anniversary should be commemorated by yet one more attempt to give to the world a biography of the great Quaker. The preparation of such a work has been no less suitably entrusted to a man of light and leading among the Nonconformists of the present day—Dr. Stoughton. His *William Penn* (Hodder and Stoughton) is a careful and painstaking work, perhaps investing the drab of the Quaker with a rose colour not entirely justified by the facts, but putting forward his case with much vigour and eloquence. As is but natural, Dr. Stoughton falls foul of Lord Macaulay for his attack on Penn in reference to the disgraceful bargain which he was employed to make on behalf of the maids of honour of James II. in regard to the "Taunton maids." This is the great battle-ground on which the admirers and the critics of the Nonconformist hero meet in deadly fray. Dr. Stoughton does not add much to the arguments on his behalf which have been urged by Mr. Foster and Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and he does not even endeavour to explain the passage in Penn's letters in which he admits having "begged "of the King" twenty of the sufferers in Monmouth's rebellion. He also acknowledges that his hero's behaviour in connection with the Magdalen College business was not straightforward, and admits that Penn's position at the Court of James II. was "unfortunate." But the biographer maintains that Penn "had a *sincere* conviction, "felt by very few Protestants, that James was "a friend to religious liberty, that he was an "honest, trustworthy man, and it was this sincere "conviction which led the great advocate of "Quakerism into a world of trouble." If we make allowance for the natural partiality of a Nonconformist for one of the patriarchs of Nonconformity, and of a writer of Quaker descent on his mother's side for the most distinguished member of the Society of Friends, there is much of interest and of value in Dr. Stoughton's biography of William Penn.

Mr. Filmore, the author of a translation of Goethe's *Faust*, with which we have not the good fortune to be familiar, has extended his incursions on German literature to the works of the other great writer, who divides with Goethe the allegiance of the Teutonic world. His rendering of *The Maid of Orleans*, recently published by Messrs. Charles Griffin and Co., is unsatisfactory, as all translations are bound to be, and does not show any of the metrical skill and true poetic fire which could alone justify such an attempt. Such lines as:—

> The King hath sent for us, for it is his wish,

and

> Before Orleans perchance you'd meet with her,

may be taken as not unfair specimens of what Mr. Filmore imagines to be blank verse.

To Messrs. Macmillan's series of *Elementary Classics* have been added a little volume of *Select Letters from Cicero*, edited by Mr. Jeans, and yet another edition of the First Book of the *Æneid* by Mr. Walpole. The latter claims to be based upon the best commentators, and the text is the result of a careful comparison of "Conington and "Nettleship, Wagner, Ribbeck, Kennedy, and "Kappes." We do not, however, think that it possesses any very distinguishing merit to justify the addition of yet one more to the already very numerous editions of the great Augustan poet which already perplex the choice of the anxious schoolmaster.

Ben Brightboots (James Nisbet and Co.) will have great attraction for many readers as being a gathering-up of the fragments which remain of so gifted a writer as the late Frances Ridley Havergal. This little volume will need no commendation to her many admirers, and is marked throughout by the deep religious fervour which distinguishes all her works. It may, perhaps, be a question with some whether the religious element is not too obtrusively prominent in these little stories and poems when we remember how necessary it is to deal lightly with such subjects, when treating of them for the benefit of very small children, who are apt to be frightened away when the moral lesson or the religious teaching appears too plainly in the forefront of the little books designed for their amusement.

Miss Buckland, in her *Story of English Literature* (Cassell and Co.), contributes a useful introduction to the study of a great subject. Writing in a bright and lively style, she glides dexterously over the very thin ice which a historian of English literature has to traverse when dealing with those among our English writers who, from the depraved taste of the age in which they lived, or from their own depraved taste, have mixed their fine gold with the dross of foul thoughts and foul language. It may, perhaps, be objected, and indeed we believe that the objection has been actually taken by some critics, that Miss Buckland's system of Bowdlerisation of our national literature is likely to mislead those for whose use it is intended. It is thought that the *virgines puerique* may be induced to study books which, despite the genius displayed in them, they had far better leave unstudied, from the harmless account of them which is given in the present volume. This danger is, we believe, an imaginary one, and it is not really likely that the author's washed out sketches of the novels of Fielding and of Smollett will lead any young ladies of the present day to take down from the library shelf *Tom Jones* or *Roderick Random*. But at the same time it must be confessed that she gives but a very inadequate idea either of the merits or demerits of such writers as those to whom we have just referred. Nor are her judgments always such as will commend themselves to a more robust literary taste. But when we consider the difficulty of the task which she has undertaken, in the endeavour to pass in review the most prominent features in our national literature, from the songs of the Keltic bards to the prose works of Thomas Carlyle, it must be owned that not to have failed more signally than she has done is in itself to have attained no small measure of success.

The Stock Exchange Year Book for 1883, compiled by Mr. Thomas Skinner, and published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., maintains its established reputation as the most careful digest of information accessible to the general public as to the public securities and joint-stock companies which are known to the English investor. This useful publication is now in its ninth year, and the gradual growth of the volume is maintained, but without any corresponding increase in price. The editor comments on the disappearance of no less than 250 companies whose names appeared in last year's issue; but their place is supplied, and more than supplied, by some three times the number of new claimants on the attention of the speculative investor which have sprung into existence since that issue. When we find that the index alone occupies some twenty closely printed pages, we feel appalled at the number of openings more or less advantageous—generally, we fear, less—which present themselves to the Briton, who is in the exceptionally fortunate position of having a little capital to invest. He will, indeed, find an invaluable storehouse of information as to those various openings in the volume before us, though the very multitude of investments which are thus presented to him is likely to increase his difficulty. Should he, however, have selected any particular company in which to embark, he will find all about it in the pages of Mr. Skinner's volume, the general accuracy of which, as far as we have been able to test it, is worthy of all commendation. The only omission which we have at present detected is, that we find no reference to the conversion of Sir William Armstrong's business into a joint-stock company, which was one of the great events of the financial year 1882.

Messrs. Unwin Brothers have, under the title *Ephemerides*, published what they call "An "Auntiente Annualle" or Kalendar for 1883. This is compiled by the indefatigable Mr. Walford, and contains, in addition to all the usual information to be found in such works, a great number of curious extracts, both in prose and verse, from old English writers. The style adopted in the production of this "Annualle," which, if it meets with the support that it deserves, is to be continued from year to year, is that of the early part of the sixteenth century. The borders and head and tail ornament are facsimiles of the designs contributed by Holbein and other noted artists to decorate the works of the famous printers of that day. Many of them are taken, by permission of the late Archbishop, from books in the Lambeth library, and their effect is heightened by their being printed on rough paper, specially manufactured for the purpose in Holland by hand process, in imitation of that in use some four centuries ago. Even the advertisements are in keeping, and the whole book is a wonderful specimen of a successful imitation of the antique in the way of typography, which will, we trust, meet with sufficient encouragement to induce the publishers to repeat their very interesting experiment.

Mr. Saintsbury, whose reputation as an accomplished student of French literature would of itself entitle him to a respectful hearing, has contributed to the *Clarendon Press Series* an admirable edition of Corneille's *Horace*, in which he has applied to a masterpiece of the classical French drama the careful and elaborate method of treatment to which the Greek and Latin dramatists have long been subjected, and which has sometimes, though more rarely, been adopted towards their English brethren. His object has been to "give all the information necessary for "the proper literary study of the play and "the author," and also to "elucidate the "text, and especially to point out what is "remarkable in its language." He has well carried out this object, and by omitting the trivial notes which so many editors deem necessary, as if to supersede the use of the dictionary and the grammar, he has gained space for a really valuable commentary, both literary and linguistic, on Corneille's great work. The prolegomena, based to a considerable extent on previous contributions by Mr. Saintsbury to the study of French tragedy in general and of Corneille in particular, are of special value and interest, and the sound and judicious criticisms contained in the notes will enable the student better to appreciate both the merits and demerits of a play which contains some of the noblest passages which Corneille ever wrote. Its importance as marking a stage in the literary career of the author is well brought out by Mr. Saintsbury.

We are so accustomed, having regard to the Harry Lorrequer school of literature, to identify the military novel with a considerable amount of whisky toddy and other spirituous liquors, that we are rather astonished when we come across a story like *Earnest Madement* (W. H. Allen and Co.), which is made up one-half of teetotalism and the other half of soldiering. The hero has, indeed, good reason for his hatred of strong drink, so much had he suffered in his youth from a father who was unfortunately very much given to that least amiable form of vice. His father, a skilful artist and an old Eton and Christ Church man, had succumbed to it, and had led his poor wife and child a sad life. So, when Earnest has to make his own way in the world, he goes in for total abstinence and preaches the doctrines of that new creed most persistently, both to his colonel and to his subordinates. Enlisting as a common soldier, he works his way up to the position in which we leave him, as "Major-"General Earnest Madement, K.C.B., commanding "a division in the North-Western Provinces of India." The lesson is effectively taught from the total abstinence as opposed to the temperance point of view, though we cannot but think that he would have got on as well as a moderate drinker, and that it is not necessary to set one's face so sternly as he did against every form of fermented liquor. Still the temptations of a soldier's life are so great that it is in the ranks of the Army, if anywhere, that we can excuse the moral weakness which is unable to find any halting-place between the two extremes of drunkenness and of total abstinence. It is, however, in the military rather than in the teetotal part of his book, that Major Gibney, the author of the volume before us, is most successful, and his sketches of the Crimean war—he will always, by the way, talk of Sebastapol, of the Indian Mutiny, and of the Sutlej campaign—are full of life and vigour. The rough Wiltshire lad who under Earnest's care developes into a smart sergeant is one of the most successful sketches in the book, and we must own that we feel more warmly towards James Gerrish than towards his superior officer. His letters are very spirited and characteristic.

Mr. T. G. Bowles has published, under the title of *Flotsam and Jetsam* (W. H. Allen and Co.), a really delightful little volume full of quaint humour, of good stories, and of somewhat cynical but by no means commonplace reflections. As one of those who go down to the sea in ships, though not as a professional but merely as an amateur sailor, he is much impressed by the lessons which "the great, solemn, serious sea, so "exacting yet so loving, so remorseless yet so "kindly," has to teach its votaries. He maintains—and the tone of his volume bears out what he maintains—that he did not set out to make a book, but "really thought the "thoughts such as they are, and simply set them "down as they came to him." The result is a very desultory but very amusing collection of "happy "thoughts;" and, indeed, we are not a little reminded of Mr. Burnand's hero by this record of Mr. Bowles's experiences. Not that the Master Mariner who is responsible for the present volume is really like that undecided and not very wise personage whose repartees were so late in coming, whose happy thoughts were always behindhand. But there is an amount of inconsecutiveness, and of what we may call literary opportunism, in it which reminds us of its distinguished predecessor. We should be very unwilling to be compelled to subscribe *ex animo* to all the reflections of the Master Mariner, and he occasionally meddles with matters which are certainly too deep for him; but we must, at the same time, acknowledge that he is never dull, and that, dip where we may into his volume, we are sure to find something which is worth reading. There is internal evidence that the author's account of the compilation of his volume is authentic, and that the various reflections in which he indulges are not mere afterthoughts, but, as he himself says, "the expression of what was struck "out of me in the conflict between the realities "of the sea and the fancies of the shore." We had marked several passages for extract, several good stories for quotation, but the demands upon our space do not allow us to indulge in so lengthy a review as would thus be necessitated of a volume which is, after all, only a reprint from a popular periodical, of which the "Master "Mariner" is the leading spirit. Those who are familiar with the various papers here collected in their original form will be very glad to renew their acquaintance, while others who have not previously met with them will find *Flotsam and Jetsam* a perfect storehouse of amusement. It is a book not to read through—we cannot profess that we ourselves have done so—but to keep on the drawing-room table and to dip into from time to time, with the certainty that whenever and wherever we look into it we shall find something which is amusing, and will repay us for our trouble.

Messrs. Maxwell have called our attention to a misprint in the review of the admirable little volume of *Homespun Yarns*, published by them, which appeared in our issue of the 16th inst., in which we gave Cotter instead of *Coller* as the name of the author.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

According to the Roman Catholic *Directory*, which is "published by the authority of the Cardinal Archbishop and the [Roman Catholic] Bishops of England," the total clergy of that religion in England and Wales amounts to 2,112 priests and 17 Bishops, who serve 1,188 churches, chapels, and missionary stations. Besides these, in Scotland there are 6 Bishops and 306 priests, whose ministrations are distributed over 295 chapels. For England and Wales there is one Archbishop, with 14 suffragans and 2 auxiliary Bishops, and 2 Archbishops for Scotland, with 4 suffragans. These numbers are about double those which figured in the same *Directory* a little before the constitution of the hierarchy in 1850. There are 29 Roman Catholic peers who have seats in the House of Lords; there are four Roman Catholic Privy Councillors; there are 47 Roman Catholic baronets, the premier being the "infant" Sir Henry Alfred Doughty Tichborne, and the last in rank Sir Maurice O'Connell. The Sacred College of Cardinals, when complete, consists of 70 members; but a few "hats" are generally kept vacant. At present the college consists of 6 Cardinal Bishops, 46 Cardinal Priests (among whom stand the names of Cardinals Manning, Howard, and M'Cabe), and 13 Cardinal Deacons, eighth among whom is Dr. John Henry Newman. There are five vacancies, therefore, at the disposal of Pope Leo XIII., during whose Pontificate no fewer than 22 Cardinals have already died.

"S. Garman," writing to *Nature* from Cambridge (Massachusetts), says:—"While working upon the tertiary beds of the plains east of the Rocky Mountains recently, I had numerous opportunities of making observations on the habits of those peculiar creatures the Burrowing Owls (*Speotyto hypogœa*). Among others made at the time is one relating to the extraordinary similarity between the sound of the cry of the young owl when disturbed, and that of the warning of the Rattlesnake (*Crotalus confluentus*), which I do not find to have been noticed by ornithologists. My attention was first called to the peculiar likeness by my friend, Dr. V. T. McGillicuddy, who had in his possession a couple of owlets nearly as large as the adults. The capture of a number of both snakes and birds enabled me by experiment to determine to what extent one might be deceived by the resemblance. At the distance of a few feet the shrill tremulous scream would deceive persons quite familiar with the sound of the rattling of the Crotalus. When not noticing or thinking of the birds, their cry produced on us the same effect as the sudden springing of the rattle by an angry snake. The experiments left no doubt that the cries produced a similar effect on other animals which unwittingly disturbed the young owls. And in this way they led to a consideration of the possible benefit of this close resemblance, or as it might be called by some, mimicry. As you know, the birds are fond of the deserted holes of different burrowing animals, especially so of those of various Spermophiles or Prairie Squirrels. They are common in and about colonies of the so-called 'Prairie Dogs' (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), where they take possession of vacant burrows, and sometimes even those in use, sooner or later dispossessing the rightful owners, as the dogs seemed disinclined to bring eyes and noses into contact with the sharp beaks and claws in the passages, however familiar they may be with the birds around the mouths of the dwellings. In the same localities the snakes are numerous, and the squirrels form a considerable portion of their prey. Naturally enough the rodents—as also the weasels, foxes, and coyotes (*Canis latrans*)—dread the fangs and venom, and recognise and profit by the warning. May it not be that the peculiar protest or scream of the young owl by its resemblance to the danger-signal, insures safety by preventing the approach of the mammals, and, possibly, of the dull-eared snakes themselves? The scream of the old bird is rather more hoarse and somewhat less like the shrilling of the serpent. On ordinary occasions, the note of this owl is a cackling or chuckling chatter or laugh, varied with what seem very much like imitations of the barking and squealing of the squirrels. When caught, it gives utterance to the hoarse, long-drawn, rattling scream. The owlets ate greedily of fresh meat, stopping to utter their strange cry of alarm at every attempt to approach them. In behaviour the adults were similar, but much less tractable. One, which had his wing broken, was allowed the freedom of the camp, and usually he stowed himself under the waggon. A halt in a 'dog-town' one day brought him near one of the holes, which after a time he discovered. At once his soldierly walk quickened; it became a quick step as he neared the opening. Chuckling to himself, down into the darkness he plunged, and that was the last we saw of him."

THE NEW PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

The appointment of Bishop Benson to the See of Canterbury may be said to justify itself provisionally by very virtue of its chief peculiarity. The mere fact that the new Archbishop is by popular repute identified with a particular section in the Church must of itself suggest the belief that his personal qualifications are very highly esteemed by those who have selected him. So experienced a Minister as Mr. Gladstone could never, of course, have knowingly recommended a partisan Churchman to the Crown; a statesman so conversant with the internal politics of the Church may equally, of course, be trusted not to have done so unwittingly. The fair—or, at any rate, the respectful—presumption is that Dr. Benson, being known to the world as a High Churchman, must be with all the greater certainty known to the Prime Minister as something else—and more. Mr. Gladstone has, doubtless, good reasons for his assurance that the new Archbishop, whatever his party affinities, possesses the power of raising himself above parties, and of exercising that moderating and mediating influence among them of which the Church will assuredly stand in greater and greater need as time goes on. We are bound, in short, to credit him with the judicial spirit and the capacity for acting impartially as between rival sections; while as to sympathies (so far as sympathies can be indulged without detriment to loyalty and impartiality) the Premier may conceivably think it as well that these should be supposed to lean a little towards that party in the Church which requires just at present, he probably holds, the gentler handling of the two.

But, whether this last conjecture be correct or not, it is of course with this party that his chief difficulty will lie; and, what is more, it is a difficulty which, at least from the point of view of the Establishmentarian, can be settled only in one way. The Ritualist party—under which name, employed only for convenience, we include all those Churchmen who are dissatisfied with the present relations between the Church and the secular authority—must somehow or other be conciliated if the Establishment is to last.

It may not, of course, be possible to conciliate them; we do not undertake to say that it is. The pretensions of the malcontents may, after all attempts to satisfy them, prove to be incompatible with the maintenance of the due supremacy of the State. They may turn out to be mere barren protests against what may be called the great equestrian axiom—vain imaginings of a Church and a State on horseback together, yet neither riding behind. But if so, and if these pretensions prove to be thus inadmissible, and if nevertheless they continue to be advanced, as they are now advanced, with continually increasing frequency and persistence, as rights of conscience, then the end of the Establishment will be in view. Certainly it will not be capable of being held together indefinitely by the mere physical grip of the secular hand. An Established Church cannot be kept going by sheer force of monitions and writs of *significavit*: nor can there be anything more unintelligent than that form of Erastianism which seems to suppose that it can be. It is Erastianism with the brains out; Erastianism bereft of its *rationale* and its reason for existence.

For what is the fundamental principle of this system—considered, at least, in its modern ecclesiastico-political acceptation? In the days when Churchmanship was always assumed to be co-extensive with citizenship, Erastianism, even as the expression of the extreme doctrine that the Church is merely a subordinate department of the State, was an intelligible and defensible system. When the Church exercised, or claimed to exercise, spiritual authority over the whole community, a vigorous insistence on the authority of the State over the Church might, from the statesman's point of view, be a matter of the first necessity. And even now, when the assumption has broken down, and when for the theoretical co-extension of Churchmanship and citizenship we see the community practically divided between the Church and a hundred Nonconformist sects, Erastianism still has a meaning and a defence. But only on one condition. The statesman may hold that the Church, though no longer the monopolist of spiritual authority, yet retains so much the largest share of it that it is worth the while of the State to keep her still under control. The State, he may contend, should still persevere in the attempt to direct and regulate the forces wielded by the Church, prescribing even her doctrines as far as it is possible to do so, and, at any rate, maintaining guarantees against her influence being employed for political objects adverse to civil authority and civil interests. These, as we have admitted, are intelligible and rational reasons for attempting to preserve the Establishment; the error lies in imagining that the end can be gained by any other method than that of cordial or outwardly cordial agreement between Church and State. If the Church is to employ her spiritual authority for the benefit and at the direction of the State, it is essential that she should be, or at any rate appear to be, a free agent in the matter; that she should teach, or appear to teach, doctrines which the State approves, not simply because the State approves them, but because, as though by a certain pre-established harmony between the civil and ecclesiastical order she happens to have freely embraced them herself. Even then, as we know, the mere suspicion of intellectual subserviency will always tell against her with men of inquisitive and exacting consciences, and indeed has told against her in many and many a secession from her fold. But the bulk of Englishmen are not men of inquisitive and exacting conscience; and so long as the show of a *concordat* between Church and State is decently maintained—so long as the doctrines of the Church do not too obviously appear to have been forced upon her by corruption or coercion—the ordinary Englishman will not inquire too closely into their origin. He will accept them as the *bonâ fide* teachings of his spiritual guides, and the State to the extent to which it has regulated them for its own purposes will appropriate the full benefit of all the spiritual influence which the Church can exercise over all such minds. But it is absurd to suppose that the dictation of the State can be openly imposed, and that the reluctance of the Church to submit can be openly displayed, and yet this spiritual influence continue to be exercised by the latter and appropriated by the former as before. If the two parties fall out publicly at all, the spiritual influence of the Church is to that extent impaired; and should the quarrel with the State spread largely through the Church, her influence so long as she remained bound to the State would become practically extinct. It is preposterous to imagine that men in these days—men, we mean, who are capable of being moved by religious ideas—would really accept a State-made religion, once plainly recognised as such; that they would seriously look to the State to issue to them a chart of faith and conduct along with its ordnance maps. Once let it clearly appear that the Church, or any large section of the Church, desires to take one doctrine and ceremonial course while the State wishes it to pursue another, and one of two things must happen: either the Establishment will be put an end to as a scandal, or it will die a natural death as an inutility. Its spiritual and therewith its political value will be gone. That part of the community who are susceptible to religious influences and whom the State desires to keep in hand as citizens through the instrumentality of the Church, will pass from the control of both; and the only friends left to the Establishment will be the Gallios who do not need its protection against the abuse of influences to which they are insensible.

(From the *Spectator*.)

The Archbishopric of Canterbury has, as we ventured to hope, in the event of its being refused by the Bishop of Winchester, on grounds of health and age, and in case the known reluctance of the Dean of St. Paul's to accept so high an office should operate as a bar to that most admirable choice, been placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Truro, and we trust that his *Nolo episcopari* will not be pronounced. Dr. Benson has shown most of the qualities which may make his administration of the See of Canterbury a great one. A most able, though a stern, and, it is said, even severe head-master, he has yet shown that towards his clergy in the diocese he has so lately organised he can be neither stern nor severe, but rather the intimate friend and unofficious counsellor of all. If he has shown weakness at all, it is in the direction of over-strenuousness. The sentence with which it is said that in his last Diocesan Conference he condemned the legends circulated in the camp of the Liberationists was not only injudicious, but wanting, to some extent, in thoughtfulness of judgment. "Crafty forgeries and miles of printed falsehoods," are not published by any sane agitators, however passionate. As a rule, these people believe what they say, though anger may be the source of their delusion. To "suffer fools gladly"—of course we do not mean that Liberationists are fools, for hundreds of thousands of them are amongst the best and sincerest politicians in the land—is even more a duty if the fools happen to be enemies than if they happen to be friends. Dr. Benson has shown, in the diocese of Truro, how courteous he can be in his demeanour towards manly and religious opponents. We trust that he will show, in the See of Canterbury, how courteous he can be to opponents even when they are neither manly nor religious. St. Peter tells us that it is no glory to take it patiently when we are buffeted for our faults, but that if, when we do well and suffer for it, we take it patiently, this is acceptable. We are afraid that that which it is the least glory to do is also, in general, the most difficult to do. But there are some strenuous and candid temperaments, like Bishop Benson's, which find it more difficult to bear undeserved blame well than blame of which the conscience tells them that it is in part deserved. And we are inclined to think that the same is true of his attitude towards others. He can easily pass over offences for which he thinks there is just excuse—the most difficult of all to pass over for many temperaments—but when he sees real faultiness, he is in danger of losing his charity, and chastising with too vigorous a hand. As Archbishop he will stimulate the Church, we trust, to a still higher note of strenuousness in a world of which the predominant vice is laxity, indifference, and depreciation of all high effort. He must beware, however, of showing the tension of his own moral judgment in his treatment of opponents. He himself has said, in a very fine sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, that "even the presence of the unthankful or rebellious" [in places of worship] "is not and cannot be so alien to our Lord, as that it does not rather attract than repel the striving of His Holy Spirit;" and if so, surely a Bishop may feel that even the cruel attentions of unscrupulous opponents to his Church ought to attract rather than repel in himself that spirit of forbearance and magnanimity by which alone unscrupulous opposition is ever conquered. We do not in the least fear either want of zeal in Dr. Benson, or want of comprehensiveness towards the various sections of high-minded and religious men. If there be grounds for fear at all—as we hope there is not—it is fear only of want of equanimity. Now, for one in the position of a Primate of England, and especially a Primate with high aims, equanimity is almost indispensable. Criticism and attack are certain to be at times provoked, wherever there is strenuousness and life. But criticism and attack are only too likely to defeat high aims, if they are to have power to irritate the nerves and disturb the composure of one so highly placed. The Primate of a great Church should be all sensitiveness to discern where new life is germinating, and where old life is dying away. But sensitiveness towards censure, whether true or false, he should show none—not towards true, because he should welcome it; not towards false, because he cannot better justify, or at least extenuate it, than by making it the ground of a too vehement and indignant reply.

But one thing we may be sure of in Dr. Benson. He will never underrate the function of the Church of England, or undervalue what she can do at the present moment to promote the religious life of the English people. It is quite true, of course, and no one knows it better than Dr. Benson, that at the present time the English Church has much more influence with the richer and more comfortable classes than it has with the agricultural labourers and the manufacturing operatives. But then, as he has himself finely said, "Never was there a time in which the simple living of the affluent would bear happier fruit. Never one in which their diligent hours could effect so much, or reach so far." And no one knows better than Dr. Benson again, that the noblest result of teaching the affluent to live simply and the leisure-enjoying classes to work hard, would be the effect it would produce in inducing the indigent classes to live faithfully, and the toilers to look upward. For the time, no doubt, the Church of England is the Church of the rich and the well-to-do. No one, however, is more likely than Dr. Benson to do whatever may be in the power of a great Primate, so to work through the consciences of the rich and the well-to-do as to win over to the Church—or, if not absolutely to the Church, at least to those articles of the Christian religion which are, after all, the chief burden of the Church's message—the English poor, so as to bind together all classes of the country in a religious unity of which at present we know nothing. No one has preached so well on the spiritual dangers of class-life and clique-life as the Primate elect. No one, we may well hope, will be able to do more to blend all the cliques of the Church of England in the great endeavour to make it the chief means of regenerating the "dim, common populations." The strenuousness of Dr. Benson will be all that we want in the Primate's chair. Let us hope that he may join with it that perfect equanimity, and even benignity, under attack and censure, which won for the late Archbishop so hearty a loyalty, even in the minds of some of his opponents.

(From the *Saturday Review*.)

The selection of the Bishop of Truro for the Primacy of All England can only be called unexpected in the sense in which the truly wise man always expects to be disappointed. In one respect, indeed, the preference of Dr. Benson was more rather than less likely, as, after Oxford had contributed two successive Archbishops of Canterbury, Cambridge had a sort of right to expect the next turn. At the same time, there are incidents about the choice which remove it as far as possible from the imputation of being commonplace. A Bishop who is the first occupant of one see, leaving it in order to become the ninety-third of another, must bring to his new duties a mind stimulated and refreshed by experiences which will have forced upon him the necessity of facing the first principles which ought to guide him in performing the duties of his office. Archbishop Longley had a similar experience; but between Ripon and Canterbury were interposed Durham and York. Dr. Benson, on the other hand, was so recently recruited into the Episcopal ranks that the earliest Bishop of Truro who can ever take his seat in the House of Lords will be the second, and he himself will first appear there as Metropolitan. In so taking into account the capacities for future work, and not merely the reward for past deserts, Mr. Gladstone shows that he was not actuated by those ideas regarding the nature and objects of Bishops which may be assumed to have the mastery of a Patronage Secretary's mind; for the Bishop of Truro owed his mitre to the favour of Lord Beaconsfield. Equally did the Bishop of Truro the other day, when the gravity of Archbishop's Tait's illness had been declared, show himself superior to the low manœuvres of place-hunting by giving his name to Mr. Raikes's Committee.

He has succeeded to no easy duties or easy post; but in proportion as he shows himself equal to the situation will be his usefulness during his lifetime and his fame hereafter. All the omens lead us to hope for the best. Dr. Benson is in the prime of life, vigorous, alert, and laborious, genial and hopeful, trusted and popular with those who disagree as well as those who agree with him. His apprenticeship since he became a Bishop has been one to show the stuff of which he was made. In accepting the responsibility of the new See of Cornwall, he had not so much to turn half a diocese into a whole one as to create a Church where no Church was before. The old Church of England had shrivelled away from that distant peninsula, and Methodism had stepped into the void. Bishop Benson boldly marched into the stronghold, and filled the field with an army of all arms and equipped with every engine. Preaching, education, missions, churches, new and restored, mission chapels, conferences—everything sprang up under his spells. Not only so, but, with an originality which was wise because it was so daring, and impressed as he was with the truth that a Bishop without his Cathedral and his Chapter is a commander without headquarters or staff, he gave himself both, not by turning the rector out of some grey and crumbling parish church and planting there a new oak throne and a dozen stalls made to order, but by planning and pushing on to what is already a proximate performance, a Cathedral in size and nobleness a rival of an ancient minster; so that by the very attributes which in the hands of an inferior man would have made Truro Cathedral a mere æsthetic success, he has in it created a visible and enduring school of religious life and wholesome order. All who heard and all who have since read Dr. Benson's Congress sermon at Derby last October, felt that in him the Church of England possessed a leader who had the secret of no ordinary powers of persuasion and command, though none could guess the use to which the lapse of a few weeks would bid him put them. His, we believe and trust, will be a Primacy of originality but not of rashness, of heartiness yet of dignity, of ancient principles and historical experience moulded and adapted to modern wants and modern perils. At the turning-point of the fortunes of the Church of England such a man may do a work of which the benefit will endure, and the results be handed on to many generations.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. W. Ash, Chaplain of the Episcopal Church, and Assistant Master at St. Ninian's, Moffat, to Incumbency of Christ Church, Lanark, N.B. Patron, the Bishop of Glasgow.

Rev. J. H. N. Barton, Keble College, Oxford, to Curacy of St. Michael's, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Ven. Dr. Blunt, Vicar of Scarborough, and Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, to be Canon Residentiary of York Minster.

Rev. G. D. Davenport, to Perpetual Curacy of All Saints, Marthall.

Rev. H. B. Hayward, Vicar of Cirencester, to be Archdeacon of Cirencester.

Rev. J. Miles, Senior Curate of St. Mary, Battersea, to Vicarage of St. Peter's. Patron, the Rev. Canon Clarke.

Rev. Canon Neville, Rector of Portlaw, Ireland, to Rectory of Tormarton. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort.

Rev. W. R. Sparks, to Rectory of Sowerby. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. T. Stevens, Vicar of Saffron Waldon, to Chaplaincy of the Union Workhouse.

Rev. M. J. Sutton, Rector of Greenstead, Colchester, to Vicarage of St. Keverne. Patron, himself.

Rev. J. Toone, Vicar of St. Peter's, Battersea, to Vicarage of St. John's, Battersea. Patron, the Rev. Canon Clarke.

OBITUARY.

Dec. 5, at Walmer, the Rev. J. W. Grimes, R.N.

Dec. 21, at 1, Beauchamp-square, Leamington, the Rev. Henry Aprrece Coles.

Dec. 21, at Brighton, the Rev. Daniel Butler, M.A., Rector of Thwing, formerly Head Master of the Clergy Orphan School, aged 69.

Dec. 21, at Elton Rectory, Notts, the Rev. Robert Weatherell, M.A., for thirty-one years Rector of the parish, aged 63.

Dec. 24, at Burnham Sutton, Norfolk, the Rev. George Goodenough Hayter, for twenty-eight years Rector of the above parish, aged 62 years.

Christmas Day, at his residence, 53, Lowndes-square, the Rev. George Thomas Palmer, M.A., in the 81st year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Stanton, preaching at St. Alban's, Holborn, on the morning of Christmas Day, took, somewhat unusual for him, a desponding view of the future of St. Alban's. He chose for his text, "As soon as Zion prevailed, she brought forth her children." After remarking on the manner in which joy and sorrow are mingled in the events and memories associated with Christmas, he applied this thought to the peculiar position of the church and congregation. St. Alban's had, as they all knew, done an exceptional work in the Church of England, and he believed that, so far as that exceptional work went, its sun had set. With an exceptional man at the head of it, under exceptional circumstances, and at a critical period in the history of the Church of England, its work had been exceptional; but he believed that that work was now closed. No doubt it would do a great work in the future, but not the sort of work that it had done. They must make up their minds to that. The Providence of God so ordered, and it was best. St. Alban's would probably now do the work of an ordinary parish church, and they would say, "It is God's will; let Him do what seemeth best in His sight;" but that, of course, meant the breaking of old ties, the severance of old associations, and so on that Christmas Day they were reminded that the happiness of the nativity of Jesus Christ was associated with pain.

The *English Churchman* says:—

It affords us much pleasure to announce the appointment, by the Bishop of Rochester, of the Rev. Dr. Leary to the Vicarage of St. Philip's, Southwark. Dr. Leary has been for many years an active clergyman in the diocese in which he has now obtained a well-earned preferment. The new Vicar of St. Philip's is well known for his ability as a reviewer of standard works of literature. Dr. Leary is distinguished by his eloquent and sound scholarship. He has published, with excellent and judicious notes, the *Æneid* of Virgil, and was the editor of the learned criticisms on the Revised Version of the New Testament which appeared in the *Christian Opinion and Revisionist*. Dr. Leary entered into the lists on behalf of the present usage, "Deliver us from evil," in the Lord's Prayer, and obtained the acknowledgment of the Bishop of Durham to the force and ability of his arguments. Dr. Leary will have the congratulations of many friends on his appointment to St. Philip's, Southwark.

Information has been received in Wolverhampton of the death of the Rev. Prebendary W. H. Walsh, vicar of Penn. The deceased clergyman had gone to Australia to recruit his health, having spent twenty years of his previous ministerial life in the Colonies. He was appointed to the vicarage of Penn in 1874, and was a Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral and chaplain to the Bishop of the diocese. The living rendered vacant is in the patronage of the Bishop of Lichfield.

At an Eucharistic service held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, on Nov. 2, the Ven. Archdeacon Gilpin celebrant, the offerings collected were used to purchase a brass-gilt alms basin for use at the new altar just erected in Christ Church, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., as a memorial of Bishop Odenheimer. The above service was held in Halifax at the time the altar was being consecrated in Newark.

It is stated, on what is said to be "good authority," that the present tendency of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts is in favour of repealing all legislation bearing on the subject down to 1832, and to restore the old Court of Delegates.

Canon Boutflower, Archdeacon of Carlisle, who was to have preached in Carlisle Cathedral on Friday afternoon, was seized with apoplexy on Thursday night, and died on Friday night. He was vicar of Appleby as well as Canon of Carlisle.

A church-room for that part of the parish of Hagley which lies near the railway was opened on Monday week with a service, conducted by Canon Lyttelton, the rector. The edifice is a handsome and substantial erection in red brick, costing £300, and stands upon land given for the purpose by Mr. C. J. Bate. Among the subscribers are the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Lyttelton, and Lady Frederick Cavendish. The architect is Mr. Grazebrook, of Hagley.

The sale of St. Philip's, Hardman-street, Liverpool, continues to excite much feeling. Mr. Henry Clark having written to Bishop Ryle for information, and being referred by his Lordship to Mr. T. B. Wright, has sent the following letter to the *Liverpool Daily Post*:—

It appears that nothing is known of the fate of the furniture of the church, including three or four altar cloths and other gifts; that £3,900 is the net sum realised from its sale; that the Incumbent is now enjoying the interest on the proceeds; and that no site has been determined upon for the new building. May I be permitted to point out that if a church is to be sold by auction, special gifts made to it might be returned to the donors, and that if only £3,900 can be realised by its sale, it is not good business to part with it if the cost of a new building, containing 1,000 sittings, including the site, would double this sum. Its position as a mission-hall is unequalled, and I now venture to ask your Lordship to consider the possibility of resoquiring and utilising it for the gathering in of the thousands who, living within a small radius of it, never enter, cannot enter, the neighbouring churches.

The Bishop has since replied:—"I certainly should have been glad if St. Philip's had been purchased for the use of the Church of England in some way. But I know not how it could have been managed."

On Thursday week the funeral of the late Bishop of Llandaff took place at the Cathedral burial-ground. The *cortége* comprised a large attendance of the Cardiff Corporation and the Borough police; there was also a considerable body of clerical mourners and country gentlemen, among whom were Lord Aberdare, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and Mr. Jonas Watson. Nearly all the Cathedral dignitaries were present. The *cortége* was met on the threshold of the Cathedral by Canon Hawkins, who commenced the words of the Burial Service as the procession entered the sacred edifice. The remainder of the service was conducted by Bishop Perry and Archdeacon Griffiths. As the procession left the Cathedral the "Dead March" in *Saul* was played. The burial subsequently took place at the north side of the church. Preaching at Llandaff Cathedral on Sunday Dean Vaughan, after referring to the works of the late Bishop, observed that before the deceased Prelate was in his grave a perfect hurricane of unseemly harangue and impertinent altercation had arisen as to the choice of his successor, and the efficacy of prayer had been forgotten.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., the chancel of St. John the Baptist, Wolverley, Winchester, which has been restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, from the plans of their architect, Mr. Ewan Christian, was re-opened with special services. The preacher in the morning was the Prolocutor, Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester, who delivered a discourse upon 2 St. Peter iii. 11, 12. The evening sermon was preached by the Rev. C. B. Rowland, vicar of the parish. The old flat roof of the chancel has been replaced by a handsome waggon roof. The floor, which was originally on the same level as the nave, and in a most dilapidated state has been raised three steps and paved with encaustic tiles. Two old-fashioned pews have been removed, and in their place are more oak stalls for the choir and two prayer desks. A new altar rail of oak with brass standards completes the work done by the Commissioners. The furniture is entirely new, and is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Morton, of Heathfield, and their sisters, Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Morton. The gifts of this family comprise an oak altar table, credence, and a pair of Glastonbury chairs, all handsomely carved; a costly altar cover of rich silk velvet and figured silk. To these the vicar has added a pair of brass candlesticks. A very handsome carved oak pulpit and a brass lectern have been placed in the church in memory of an old parishioner, Mr. John Saunders, of Stoke Hill.

It has been decided that the memorial to the late Archdeacon Hey shall take the form of Scholarships in connection with the Collegiate School of St. Peter, York, and a tablet in the Minster.

St. Thomas's Day being the fifth anniversary of the Bishop of Guildford's sudden death, the corner stone of All Saints, Battersea, which is about to be erected as a South London memorial of the late prelate, was laid by his widow, Mrs. Utterton, in the presence of a number of those interested in the work. It is intended that the new church, towards the cost of which the Bishop of Rochester has promised £4,000 from his Ten Churches Fund, shall supply the spiritual needs of a new parish which has been formed out of the thickly-populated parishes of St. George and St. Saviour, Battersea, and which will contain about 6,000 inhabitants, nearly all of the poorer class. The building, which has been designed by Mr. F. W. Hunt, will seat 700 persons, and will cost £6,000.

Very many old pupils of the Clergy Orphan School will hear (says the *Guardian*) with sorrow of the decease of their old master, Daniel Butler. He departed this life at Brighton on St. Thomas's Day. He had for several years been in very weak health, but the end was extremely sudden. Happily it appears to have been without suffering. Mr. Butler was a Crewe Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, and took an Honorary Fourth Class in 1834. In 1840 he was appointed Head-master of the Clergy Orphan School in St. John's-wood, and removed thence with the Boys' School to Canterbury in 1853. In 1867 Mr. Butler was appointed by Archbishop Longley to the rectory of Great Chart, Kent, a living which he afterwards exchanged for that of Thwing, in the East Riding. While at St. John's-wood he officiated for many years at St. John's Chapel, where his ministrations were greatly valued. At the time of his death he was in the 70th year of his age.

Last week, after the consecration of Dr. Kennion, he was presented with the pastoral staff of his predecessor, who has given it to the diocese for the use of the Bishops of Adelaide in perpetuity. The following is the address which Bishop Short delivered in the Jerusalem Chamber on the occasion in question :—

My Lords, suffer me to detain your Lordships for a few moments while I perform an act, which has the sanction of the Bishop of London—namely, the presentation to my successor in the See of my pastoral staff, which on the twenty-fifth anniversary of my consecration was presented to me by my faithful clergy and laity of the diocese of Adelaide. It is the work, elegant in a high degree, of an artist in Adelaide and of workmen in the same city. I believe it to be an unprecedented circumstance, certainly in any colonial diocese, that the two first Bishops should be consecrated in this same famous Abbey Church of Westminster, and by the hands or commission of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This historic association of the daughter Church of South Australia with the mother Church of England through the Abbey of Westminster and the act of the Archbishop of Canterbury I wished to mark as strongly as I could; and to hand down the memory of it to future generations to be steadfastly preserved. We ourselves remember with what reverence we preserve the tradition of the connection of the Ancient British Church through Bishop Irenæus and the Church of Lyons, and so through Polycarp with the Church of Ephesus and the beloved Apostle St. John. Again we recognise, six centuries later, through Augustine of Canterbury, our connection in the Anglo-Saxon Church with the Latin Church and that of Rome; although we do not acknowledge her right to paramount authority over us.

If then we may, in a certain sense, recognise the Greek Church as our mother Church, so do we regard Pope Gregory, the Sacramentary, as a foster father. In like manner, I earnestly wish that the Church of South Australia may ever remember and hold fast its connection with the Church of England, so blessed and great as it has been, and I trust will yet be, through the ceremony of this day in the famous Abbey of Westminster, and under commission from the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury. I have, therefore, great pleasure in placing in the hands of my successor, Bishop Kennion, my pastoral staff, to be an heirloom in the Cathedral of St. Peter, Adelaide, for the use of the Bishops of Adelaide in succession; in remembrance of the consecration of the two first Bishops of the see in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster. And, in conclusion, I humbly pray that my successor may receive abundantly the grace of the Spirit of God to enable him duly to fulfil the duties of his holy office.

Mr. Reginald Wilberforce has written to the *Times* :—

In your review of my book, the third volume of the *Life of Bishop Wilberforce*, you mention its "profound interest as well as its amazing indiscretion." Could you see the materials which I have not yet published, you might marvel at my amazing moderation. Perhaps you will allow me to point out that I should, in my opinion, have utterly failed in my duty as biographer if I had suppressed the reason why my father was not appointed in 1868 to the See of London, a position which was almost universally accorded to him by the public opinion of the country.

The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* writes :—

The wise man maketh his will, and provideth for his succession. Bishop Colenso is a wise man. He has already made arrangements for the succession to him in the direct line of the Church of England in South Africa. When he lately called his clergy together, and bade them become the defenders of the standards of the Church of England—Bishop Colenso as the champion of the standards is odd—he arranged with them that if he died or resigned, his dean or his senior archdeacon, or his senior presbyter, or his diocesan registrar, should summon a meeting of the Church Council to elect his successor. They must bind him to adhere to the standards and formularies, and accept him as their lord. But who would consecrate a Colenseite Bishop? Is there a single Bishop in England who would have the courage to do it?

At the ceremony of induction of the Rev. Canon Arthur T. Lloyd as vicar of Newcastle, at the Cathedral church of St. Nicholas, the Bishop of Newcastle delivered a discourse, in which he said :—

"Whence come the temporal possessions and the rights of patronage in the Church of England? There are some who still busily propagate, and others who unhesitatingly believe, the old and often-expressed error that the Bishops and clergy of the Church of England are State-paid, and that the revenues of the National Church are drawn from taxes wrung from the earnings of the people. Any thinking man may easily detect the falseness of this statement for himself. For, if this were the case, ghostly provision would have to be made for such payments in the annual budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When, I ask, has such provision ever been made? Put aside the army, navy, and coal—chaplains of all denominations, and the clergy are paid (and often ill-paid enough) out of the capitalised revenue accruing from voluntary offerings made by the liberality of our predecessors or of living men, as from grants of the land or property made in the same manner. And if it be conceded, as on all sides it is conceded, that the income of Christian ministers may lawfully be derived from the voluntary offerings of congregations, then what can be the logical difference between these and the capitalised income derived from such voluntary offerings? The truth is that what has been done in the two years for this diocese, what has been done for Liverpool, Truro, Manchester, and for Rochester as regards bishoprics, and for unnumbered places as regards parishes, and has here and now been done under our own eyes, was done gradually in olden days by others, of whose liberality we now partake, some part derived from taxing the annual income of living clergy, the rest from Church lands given to the Church by individuals in past times. The State but secures the Church in her possession of her own, just as it enables one man to receive, to hold, and to manage his property, and another to carry on pecuniary transactions that require an assistance from the law. So far for endowments; and next, and briefly, for patronage. In theory the duty of nominating the clergyman to every parish resides in the Bishop of the diocese. But in the words of another the founders of churches, claiming to have a voice in the appointments of the clergy who were to minister to them, a *jus patronatus* became recognised, which, belonging originally to the founders, was gradually extended to others, who, in some way or another, came to stand in the place of the founders. So the patron of a living is sometimes the Crown, or a person holding aposticular office under the Crown, ecclesiastical corporations other than the bishop of the diocese, or private persons or trustees. As these rights became recognised, and were capable of bearing a money value, so did abuses creep in; so followed the sale of livings and of next presentations, some of which abuses cannot but be rectified ere long. But to the patron belongs only the right to nominate to the Bishop a spiritual person as fit in his judgment to be entrusted with the care of souls in a particular parish; the bishop institutes, or for just causes refuses institution; and from the Bishop, not from the patron, the authority to minister things spiritual is derived. Before such institution every clergyman is required to take those oaths of allegiance to the Sovereign and of canonical obedience to the Bishop of the diocese, and to make those declarations of assent and against simony which you have heard this day. While in the ancient forms the responsibility of both the clergyman as the pastor of the individual parish, and of the Bishop as the chief pastor of every parish in the diocese, was clearly recognised, the words of institution running thus :—'I institute you as rector of this church with the charge of souls. Receive this charge, mine and thine. Before you, then, to-day, there stands the new vicar of this parish, called to this particular work.' I can thankfully and most unhesitatingly assert, if there be any such thing at all as guidance from above or an answer to prayer here on earth, by the overruling providence of a loving God, every new vicariate must mark a fresh era in the history of a parish for weal or woe."

The Ven. Samuel Boutflower, Archdeacon and Canon of Carlisle, whose death took place at his residence in the Abbey, in that city, was the eldest son of Charles Boutflower, M.D., of Colchester, and was born in the year 1815. He became a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated as 22nd Wrangler in 1838. He was ordained in the same year, and was appointed perpetual curate of Brathay, Lancashire, in 1839. In 1867 he was collated by the late Bishop Waldegrave to the Archdeaconry of Carlisle, and took the chapter living of St. Lawrence, Appleby, which he held till his death. He married, first, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. William Rawson, vicar of Seaforth; and, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Giles Redmayne, of Brathay. He leaves a family of seven children. The Archdeacon, whose earliest religious training was received from the late Dr. Marsh, of Beckenham, was throughout life a consistent upholder of views generally known as "Evangelical."

The death of the Rev. Sir Henry Bourchier Wrey, of Tawstock, Devon, occurred on Saturday, at Corfe, near Barnstaple. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Sir Bourchier Wrey, seventh baronet, D.C.L., of Tawstock (who died in 1826), by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Mr. John Osborne, of Alderley, Gloucestershire, and was born at Tawstock Court in the year 1797. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards entered Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was ordained deacon in 1820, and admitted into priest's orders in the following year, and he had been rector of Tawstock since 1840. The deceased succeeded to the family honours on the death of his half-brother, as ninth baronet, in 1879. Sir Henry, who was a magistrate for Devonshire, was twice married—first, in 1827, to Ellen Maria, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Roundell Toke, of Godinton, Kent, which lady died in 1864; and, secondly, in 1865, to Jane, daughter of Mr. H. Lamb, of Ryton, county Durham, and widow of Mr. John Stevenson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his elder son, Mr. Henry Bourchier Toke Wrey, sometime Captain in the 1st Devon Militia, who was born in 1829, and married in 1854 the Hon. Marianne Sarah Sherard, only child of Philip Castell, ninth Lord Sherard, by whom he has a family. The third baronet married the third daughter and co-heiress of Edward Bourchier, Earl of Bath and Baron Fitzwarin. At the death of the earl the Barony of Fitzwarin fell into abeyance, and has so remained for nearly two centuries. In right of that marriage the present baronet is one of the co-heirs of the Barony of Fitzwarin.

The anxious expectations of those who had anticipated an ideal Christmas—that is a Christmas which now exists only in the mind of the keenly imaginative Londoner, and in those of the artists of those really obnoxious, from their prolific use, souvenirs of the season, a Christmas with its hoar-frost and snow, and to the poor its accompanying misery—had to put up with the usual disappointment, for within a few hours of midnight on Christmas Eve the barometer visibly fell and the mercury of the thermometer correspondingly rose. Consequently, attendants at the early celebrations found themselves face to face with a very disagreeable state of the weather, having to find their way through darkness and mist, with the uninspiriting accompaniments of rain overhead and several inches of thawed mud under foot. In spite, however, of these drawbacks, St. Paul's Cathedral did not fail to attract at its Christmastide services large congregations, which, more especially at this time of the year, are in great part formed of our country cousins, who, after "doing" the Cattle Show, Christy Minstrels, and wax-work exhibition, look upon St. Paul's and the Abbey as the two sights necessary for the satisfactory completion of their programme. The difficulty in the matter of decorations arising from the festival falling on the Monday, and thus making the fourth Sunday in Advent the Eve, was got over in the only practical way, namely, by doing all the heavy work on the Saturday, leaving the altar undecorated with its Advent drapings until Evensong on Sunday. It may be observed, in passing, that the art of floral decoration is either not understood or is not sufficiently appreciated by those responsible for its carrying out at the Cathedral. There is plenty of it; but there is a surprising ignorance shown to the truism which we learn from "The Task," that "Variety is the very spice of life." Year after year, so our annual visits to St. Paul's assure us, the lectern, pulpit, choir-stalls, and litany stool are decorated without any apparent divergence from one style, and it may, perhaps, be safely said, with the identical bits of red cloth upon which have been sown fusty evergreens and everlastings which have all the appearance of having done service for many years. Truly there is a lack here of those "willing hands and loving hearts" which, generally speaking, are in such superabundance in parish churches. The altar, on the other hand, showed that more taste had been expended upon it, and though simple, as compared with those of a more ornate character, yet this very simplicity, surrounded by the massive grandeur of the building, added to the general effect as being the chief object upon which the eye of the worshipper might rest. Christmas was ushered in with a peal of bells on the eve; but previously to this there had been the customary First and Second Evensong of Sunday. The sermon at the latter service, was preached by the Rev. H. Paget, the priest-in-charge of the recently organised mission in the east of London, founded and supported by Christ Church, Oxford. In an earnest address, though delivered too fast, and not with that penetrating voice needful for St. Paul's, the rev. gentleman spoke of the "tragedy of contrast" between Advent and Christmas brought prominently before them that evening, and concluded his remarks by urging his hearers not to take a pessimist's view of the Church's dealing with the masses. The *Adeste Fideles* followed the sermon, and after the Benediction, Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus was played by the organist. On Christmas morning there were two early celebrations of the Holy Communion, the one in the Crypt, and the other in the north-west chapel. At Matins, in spite of the weather, there was an unusually large congregation. The Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth intoned the prayers, and the Rev. C. N. Kelly read the Lessons. The Dean preached the sermon, taking for his text, "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." After the sermon the Choral Celebration was proceeded with, the Rev. Minor Canon Russell officiating. There were many communicants, the total number throughout the day being over 300. The congregation at the afternoon service was but small, a fact partly accounted for by the announcement that there would be no sermon. The Anthem was taken from Handel's *Messiah*, and included a bass solo—poorly sung—and the grand chorus, "For unto us a Child is born," given with emphasis and effect. The Christmas hymn, "Hark, the herald angels sing," and a carol by Dr. Stainer concluded the service.—*Church Times*.

THE PUSEY MEMORIAL.

In connection with the above a meeting of Churchmen was held on Thursday week at Bristol, when Archdeacon DENISON, in moving a resolution, said :—

"What brings us here to-night? Is it to advocate any particular religious tenet, or practice, or both? No; it is nothing of the kind. Is it to do honour to the memory of a great and good man? Yes; that is one thing, but it is not the chief thing. What is the chief thing? It is that we may bear united witness to the Church of England—to her truth and to her power. That we may be moved by love and by fear to labour more and more to maintain and promote her office and her work, and so to commend her more and more to the hearts of the English people. For to the English people she is 'witness and keeper of Holy Writ.' Why is it necessary at this particular time to ask special attention to these things which are at all times the duty of every English Churchman — each one in his measure and to the best of his power? Because the faith and the position, ecclesiastical and civil, of the Church of England is assailed in special manners, not from without only, but also from within. I am careful to say not 'ecclesiastical' only, but 'ecclesiastical and civil,' because at one time I had come to think, and to give effect to the thought publicly, that in view of harm to the ecclesiastical position of the Church from its close connection with the civil power under present circumstances of that connection, the dissolution of it—what is commonly called 'Disestablishment'—should be actively promoted. Further and deeper consideration made it plain to me that I was wrong here. If 'Disestablishment' is to come, let us learn to receive it as of God, chastising and warning; but let us not go about to invent a Providence for ourselves, and, so to speak, in presumptuous self-confidence, to take the order of things out of the hands of God. Why, again, is the call closely connected with the name of Edward Bouverie Pusey? Because his long life—a life of wonderful gifts and powers of love and faithfulness—was given up to the work of maintaining and commending to the hearts of men the faith and the position of the Church of England, ecclesiastical and civil. There is yet one more question. Where is it that the assault is most dangerous to the faithfulness of Christian people? In the Universities of England; specially in the two ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the two great fountain-heads of the river of English life. For what is most accepted in the Universities of England in our time, that is in their academical and collegiate character—for, thanks be to God for His merciful warnings, it cannot be said of vast numbers of the individual members of either University—is rather a parody of religion than anything else. So much or so little of Christian belief as each member likes to accept for himself, and, not uncommonly, by way of true logical and natural sequence and issue, no belief at all. God and His Word are wiped out of the mind by the mind itself—and the void is filled up with a man's poor and miserable self. The one 'True Light' is not there. In its place is the 'darkness which may be felt.' I appeal, then, to the fathers and mothers, the brothers and sisters, of this English people; I appeal to all Churchmen and Churchwomen; I appeal to every one within or without the Church who loves the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; I appeal in those words of the good Archbishop now gone from us—in words coming, as it were, from his grave—in which he calls us to the special exigency of the time, the special duty of contending as one man against 'prevailing sin and unbelief,' contending with one heart, one voice, one hand. Is it said, who is this that is advising you? Who is this old man that should be wiser than this? Well, perhaps, I might by this time be wiser if measured by the standard of this world's wisdom. But I decline to accept that standard. Why, he is an ultra-High Churchman—he is a Ritualist—he would have you go to Rome—he has advised and promoted Disestablishment—he would teach you not to use your reason. I answer, as before God, well, I am not ashamed of being a High Churchman; as for what 'ultra High Churchman' means, I do not understand it. A principle of religion is a principle of religion. There is no 'more or less' about it. I have been a High Churchman from a child. I believe, and rejoice in believing, that there is nothing the world can give or take away which could make me anything else. But he is a 'Ritualist.' Well, if that means that in the house of God most decent and reverent, and so befitting the place—if it means more than this—if it means that in a time, especially when there is no limit to the magnificence of man's house that is not in heaven, I would give of the best share to God's house, and specially in the order and service of the sacraments, above all in the celebration of the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion, because this is the highest of all acts of worship—if it means that I should teach Christ in all things, parts of our nature, by the eye as by the ear—then I am a Ritualist. There is something within me calling me and bidding me to be nothing else. But I pray you, my dear friends, believe me, I am finding no fault with those who are not. To their own Master they stand or fall. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? But he would have you go to Rome. Well, I have never known in my long High Church life—nor have I been able to understand—the temptation of 'going to Rome.' I'm a son of the Church of England—'I dwell among my own people.' But he has advised and promoted Disestablishment. Well, I have disposed of this objection at the opening of my speech. But he would have you not use your reason. Now what is the chief use of reason? It is to teach you where you may use it, and where you may not. I should rather say cannot, however much you may try. 'The secret things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things that are revealed belong unto us and our children for ever, that we may do all the words of this law.' If reason then meddles with things belonging unto God, reason becomes folly, begins with folly, ends in unbelief. Above all things, then, remember faith, the highest exercise of the reasoning power. Set faith upon the throne. Let all the other reasoning power stand humbly by, but with uplifted eye, drawing in ever light and hope here—waiting for joy hereafter. Do this for yourselves and for your children, and, in and by Christ, you shall save yourselves and them that hear [you—hear you by your words and much more by your life. And now, before I move the first resolution, I will ask you to join in the glorious hymn, 'The Son of God goes forth to war.'" (Loud applause.)

ST. JOHN'S, MILES PLATTING.

The following is the letter in which the Bishop of Manchester intimated to Sir Percival Heywood, the patron of the living, his refusal to institute the Rev. H. Cowgill to the rectory of St. John's, Miles Platting :—

Manchester, December 18, 1882.

Sir,—I deeply regret that from a sense of duty to the discipline of the Church, and in the exercise, as in the sight of God, of the "authority committed to me by the ordinance of this realm," I feel myself unable to institute the clergyman whom you have presented to me—the Rev. Harry Cowgill—to the rectory of the church and parish of St. John's, Miles Platting, of which you are the patron.

I still more deeply regret that by selecting this clergyman—against whose personal character I would be understood to bring no charge—you have placed me in a most painful position, and have left me no alternative. The causes which led to the deprivation of the late rector, the Rev. S. F. Green, are notorious. Can I, without assisting others to trample on the law of the Church and realm, and to defy all constituted authority, institute to the same benefice a clergyman who admits that he has practised there the same illegal ceremonial acts for practising which Mr. Green was deprived, and who, I have every reason to believe, means to continue and repeat the same illegal ceremonial acts, if and when he should be instituted to the benefice?

The illegal acts, with regard to which I have examined Mr. Cowgill and to which I refer, are the wearing of illegal vestments—an alb and chasuble; the illegal and ceremonial mixing of water with the wine; and the ceremonial lighting of candles, or causing them to be lighted, at the administration of the Holy Communion in the church of St. John's, Miles Platting.

All these ceremonial acts Mr. Cowgill admits that he has done while acting as assistant-curate in the parish of St. John's, Miles Platting. He defends them on grounds the validity of which I cannot admit; and though he declined to give any engagement or promise that he will not continue to do these same things in the future, he said that "I could not expect him to undo Mr. Green's life-work, and that he should consider himself as acting like Judas Iscariot to him if he consented to do so."

Mr. Cowgill, in a protest which was handed in to me, claims that, inasmuch as he has fulfilled, or is ready to fulfil, all the legal obligations which the Bishop is entitled to require—producing his letters of orders, and the

etters testimonial signed by three clergymen of the diocese, and being ready to make the declaration of assent, and to take the oaths of allegiance and canonical obedience, I have no alternative but to institute him.

But I am not satisfied with the letters testimonial. In them the subscribing clergymen state that, "having had opportunities of observing his conduct," Mr. Cowgill "hath not at any time, so far as they know or believe, held, written, or taught anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England." These clergymen are fully aware of the illegal acts which Mr. Cowgill admits that he has practised during the time that he has been officiating as assistant curate of St. John's, Miles Platting, and that he practises them because he holds them to be lawful and not contrary to the discipline of the Church of England, though the said acts have been declared to be illegal by the Court of Final Appeal in Causes Ecclesiastical. On this account, therefore, I am not satisfied with the letters testimonial. With regard to the declaration of assent which Mr. Cowgill says he is ready to make, in which he assents to the Book of Common Prayer, and declares that in the administration of the sacraments, he will use the form in the said book prescribed, *and none other*, except so far as shall be ordered by lawful authority, Mr. Cowgill has already made the declaration when he was ordained, and yet it has not prevented him from introducing into the administration of the Holy Communion forms not prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer, nor ordered by any lawful authority. The declaration of assent, therefore, as it would be taken by Mr. Cowgill, is no guarantee that he will not continue and repeat the same unlawful acts which he has practised hitherto, and for practising which Mr. Green has been deprived. And, lastly, with regard to the oath of canonical obedience to the Bishop, not only did Mr. Cowgill refuse to answer the following question when formally put to him—"If you should become rector of St. John's, Miles Platting, and your Bishop should admonish you to abstain from, or discontinue, the use of the above-named things and practices, should you feel yourself bound to 'submit yourself to his judgment' according to your ordination vow, and the directions in the preface of the Prayer-Book, 'concerning the services of the Church'?"—but, when asked what he meant by canonical obedience to the Bishop, he said he meant obedience to the Prayer-Book; and when, further pressed, that the Prayer-Book did not prescribe the use of the mixed chalice, and asked how he would act if the Bishop admonished him to give up that practice, he replied that the Bishop surely would never require him to give up what was part of the institution of Christ, and thus the oath of canonical obedience administered in one sense, but taken in another, is no security against the continuance and repetition of the illegal acts which Mr. Cowgill has hitherto practised in the church of St. John's, Miles Platting.

On these grounds, therefore:—

1. That during the time that Mr. Cowgill has officiated as assistant curate of St. John's, Miles Platting, he has repeatedly and persistently violated the law of the Church of England as declared by the supreme ecclesiastical tribunal of the realm, in wearing illegal vestments, using a chalice in which water has been ceremonially and illegally mixed with wine, and lighting or causing to be lighted, candles in a ceremonial manner and not for the purpose of giving light at the administration of the Holy Communion; and that he holds these usages to be lawful, contrary to the laws and discipline of the Church of England, as declared by the said supreme ecclesiastical tribunal;

2. That I am not satisfied, for reasons already alleged, with the letters testimonial produced from three beneficed clergymen;

3. That the declaration of assent and the oath of canonical obedience, as understood and taken by Mr. Cowgill, are no security against the continuance and repetition of such illegal acts;

And for these reasons I feel obliged, after long and anxious consideration, and with deep reluctance, and only in discharge of what I conceive to be a solemn duty resting upon me to maintain the order and discipline of the Church of England and the proper authority of the law, to refuse to institute the Rev. Harry Cowgill to the rectory and parish church of St. John's, Miles Platting; and I hereby communicate to you as patron of the same, this notice of my refusal, which I shall be obliged if you will acknowledge.

I have expressly stated to Mr. Cowgill how gladly I would institute him, if I could only be convinced in my conscience and according to my sense of the obligations that belong to my office, that I could properly do so.

—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. Manchester.

Sir Percival Heywood has addressed in reply the following letter to the Bishop of Manchester:—

"Doveleys, December 26, 1882.

"My Lord Bishop,—Your refusal to institute Mr. Cowgill to the Rectory of Miles Platting brings me into a position of antagonism to your Lordship, which I deplore, but from which I have failed to find a way of escape. I have exercised my right of presentation, with a grave sense of my responsibility, with the advice of friends on whose judgment I could rely, and with the entire approval of the parishioners. I believe Mr. Cowgill to be well fitted for the post to which I have nominated him, and his testimonials being signed by Lord Malgrave, Mr. Heath, and Mr. Lomax, men of known integrity in the diocese, though set aside by your Lordship as not trustworthy, were to me valuable additional testimony to his worth.

"Forgive me, my Lord, if I say that I am not aware that Mr. Green 'was deprived for practising illegal ceremonial acts.' Lord Penzance assumed that his ceremonial was illegal, ordered its discontinuance, and imprisoned him for neglecting to pay obedience to the orders of the Court. In the judgment not the slightest reference was made to the mixing of water with the wine in the administration of the Holy Communion, to the wearing of vestments, or to the ceremonial lighting of candles on the altar. And I must remind your Lordship, when you ask whether you can institute Mr. Cowgill, and thus assist others to 'trample on the law of this Church and realm,' as did Mr. Green, that you have allowed Mr. Cowgill for a year and eight months, without a word of warning, to practise the very ritual of which you complain, and that the Prime Minister has not hesitated to reward with well-earned advancement a priest who practised, and was perfectly well aware he practised, that ceremonial which you characterise as illegal. Had you taken action yourself against Mr. Green, instead of sanctioning the action of the Church Association, I should not now have presented Mr. Cowgill to you. As you did not do so, and as you have never, or so far as I know, taken action against any of your clergy who practise ritual which, while it excites your displeasure, is not illegal, whilst it exists upon your statute book, I consider that I am fully justified in asking for Mr. Cowgill's institution.

"I purposely avoid referring in detail to what you state to have passed between Mr. Cowgill and yourself on the occasion of his examination, for the reason that Mr. Cowgill holds that the quotation of conversation does him an injustice, which he will be able to correct hereafter; but I do feel strongly that it will be disastrous if your Lordship will allow it to be thought that Mr. Cowgill has injured his cause by his straightforward acknowledgment of his loyalty to his late rector, and of his intention to continue the ritual which had hitherto been adopted.

"I may tell you that Mr. Cowgill never desired that I should nominate him to the living. He desired only to work for and with the people whom he loved and who loved him. He would gladly have continued an assistant priest to any rector that I might nominate; his cherished wish, however, being that, by an exchange of livings, his displaced rector should secure a new and congenial sphere of work. This setting aside of himself has naturally influenced me in his nomination, nor can I consent to withdraw it, for it has earned for him my respect and gratitude.

"Should your Lordship still refuse to institute him, you will drive me to one of two alternatives: either—though with the greatest reluctance—to seek in a Court of Law to protect my right of patronage, which I have exercised to the best of my judgment; or to ask Mr. Green to receive back the resignation which he placed in my hands—your Lordship having refused to accept it—and to take his old place in the rectory, from which, in generous consideration for me, he withdrew. I have always held that his position there was unassailable. His deprivation was never announced to him till Lord Penzance gave his judgment. It was never announced to me, and on the 28th of August, after the latest date for supposed deprivation, you wrote to me,—'I have had no notice from the Court of Arches of Mr. Green's deprivation, and therefore I have no right to assume or to act as though deprivation had taken place.' On the 27th of September you wrote,—'No official information or evidence has as yet been furnished to me,' but that, 'assuming the circumstances to be in fact as reported' you gave me notice that the benefice of St. John's, Miles Platting, had become void.

"My Lord, on that assumption, and, as I must believe till you contradict it, under some direction from the Government, which was pressed at that time by the late Archbishop to take some action for Mr. Green's release, you sequestered the living, and thus gained a colourable reason for asking for the release. I applied in a letter to the *Times* to you not to adopt this course, on the ground that the end did not justify the means; and as a trustee of the living, not allowing the legality of the sequestration, I should now consider it a breach of trust were I to allow any of the funds to be diverted to the payment of the priest you have put in charge.

"I will but add, my Lord, that my father on his deathbed commended the charge of the parish, for which he had done so much, to my care. It has been my privilege, as it has been a sacred duty, to carry out his wishes. I am doing now what, in the sight of God, I believe to be for its best interests. I pray you with all respect and with all earnestness to relieve it from the almost intolerable burden you have laid on it, and to save me from being brought into collision with a chief pastor of my church, whose office I not only respect, but revere.

"I am, my Lord Bishop,

"With all respect, yours,

"T. Percival Heywood."

On Friday (says the *Manchester Guardian*) Sir Percival Heywood paid a special visit to Manchester. Previous to the general meeting of the congregation (which was confined to male members only), Sir Percival met the members of what is known as the St. John's Church Committee, which consists of most of the leading members of the church. Subsequently, at eight o'clock, a general meeting of the congregation was held in the schoolroom, Pitt-street, which was largely attended. As the meeting was of a purely consultative character, it was intimated to the Press that the proceedings would be strictly private, and no reporters were admitted. We understand, however, that the chair was occupied by Mr. William Blakeman, the parishioners' warden, and among those present besides Sir Percival Heywood were his brothers, Mr. Oliver Heywood and the Rev. Henry R. Heywood, vicar of Swinton, who, with the Rev. Dr. Marshall, rector of St. John-the-Baptist's, Hulme, and the Rev. R. Hollingworth, rector of St. Benedict's, Ardwick, had been specially invited by the congregation to join in the consultation. Among the leading members of the congregation were Mr. James Oakes, rector's churchwarden; Mr. Willcock, secretary of the Church Committee; Mr. T. Hayward, &c. Mr. Cowgill was likewise present. It is understood that the principal topic discussed was the Bishop of Manchester's letter, which was read to the meeting by the chairman. Several members of the congregation addressed the meeting, amidst much cheering, and ultimately the following resolution, moved by Mr. J. Blackburn, parish assistant, seconded by Mr. A. D. Greenwood, rector's assistant, and supported by Messrs. Woodward, Oakes, and Hayward, was unanimously carried:—

That the communicants of St. John's Church having unanimously requested Sir T. P. Heywood to nominate the Rev. H. Cowgill as Mr. Green's successor at Miles Platting, and the Bishop having refused to institute him, this meeting of parishioners and friends expresses its determination to support Sir Percival in any steps he may deem necessary to take to bring about the institution of Mr. Cowgill, and to protect the rights of the patron of the living.

At the invitation of the Chairman, the gentlemen specially asked to attend the meeting spoke on the subject of the Bishop's decision. We believe that no definite line of action was decided upon, and that no steps will be taken without further consideration and consultation.

The refusal of the Bishop of Manchester to institute Mr. Cowgill to the rectory of Miles Platting, if challenged, is likely (says the *Law Journal*) to give rise to an ecclesiastical litigation of interest. It is now well settled law that a Bishop cannot decline to institute a clergyman presented to him on the ground that the nominee refuses to pledge himself to do or refrain from certain things for which the Bishop stipulates. For example, the Bishop has no right to say, "I will not institute you unless you undertake not to wear vestments, or burn candles on the altar." The Bishop, however, can justify his act by proving that the nominee has been guilty of heresy. This seems the only tenable ground in the case in question. In regular course the patron would bring an action of *quare impedit*, to which the Bishop would plead that the clerk presented was heretical, and the question of orthodoxy would then, according to the practice, be referred to the Metropolitan to be reported upon by him in consultation with the Bishop of the province. If this happens some exciting questions will be raised.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER AND HOLY TRINITY, BORDESLEY.

A correspondence which has taken place between the churchwardens of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, and the Bishop of Worcester has just been published. The former—Messrs. Harris and Clay—enter at great length into the grievance of the congregation. They say that as his Lordship was satisfied with Mr. Enraght's submission in July, 1879, upon four points of ritual, and as the subsequent proceedings against him and his final conviction by Lord Penzance proceeded upon charges which his Lordship in 1878 had not considered sustainable, and as his Lordship in 1879 had endeavoured to stop the proceedings against Mr. Enraght, it would be altogether unjust and a dishonour to his Lordship if he permitted further action to be taken. The churchwardens also complain of the conduct of the prosecutor, Mr. Perkins, in secreting the Sacrament and making it an exhibit in the case; and they quote the grave rebuke which his Lordship had administered to him. They also insist that Lord Penzance was not appointed in the ordinary manner in which ecclesiastical Judges are appointed, but was appointed under the Public Worship Regulation Act, without any consent of the Dean and Chapter, and that he had refused to qualify himself as an ecclesiastical Judge, in accordance with canon 127, of 1603. They add that they must decline to recognise the jurisdiction of the Privy Council in spiritual things:—

"We hold that the Holy Scriptures are the basis of the Church's law, and must govern the life of the Church as well as of the individual. But the Judicial Committee and its subordinate Court have rejected Holy Scripture as a legal standard. Also, the Privy Council have never had any authority given them by the Church."

In conclusion, they earnestly beg his Lordship not to license any clergyman in Mr. Enraght's place, to the scandal of religion and to the great distress of the congregation and parishioners. In replying, Bishop Philpott says:—

"I sympathise entirely with you in your distress at the prospect of separation from a minister for whom you have found reason to entertain feelings of affectionate attachment. I cannot, however, see any way of averting such separation. The law which compels it is, to my mind, perfectly clear, and every attempt to resist the law can only end in failure. A monition was issued against the vicar by the Judge of the Court of Arches, on August 28th, 1879. An inhibition to enforce the monition was issued on March 9th, 1880, and remained in force until after August 28th, 1882—that is, until more than three years from the issue of the monition. The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, enacts that, under such circumstances, the benefice shall become void upon the expiration of the said three years, and directs the Bishop to send notice of the voidance to the patrons, who are empowered to present to the benefice as if the incumbent were dead.

"The law thereupon obliges the Bishop in due course to license to the cure any duly qualified person whom the patrons may present. I apprehend that, if the Bishop declined either to give the required notice, or to license a duly qualified person presented to him, a mandamus would be issued to compel him. If I were of opinion that the law imposed upon me in my official capacity a task which I could not conscientiously perform in either of these respects, I should not hesitate for an instant to resign the office which made me liable to the imposition of such task; but my resignation of the office of Bishop in such case could not prevent, however much it might delay, the execution of the law which has made the benefice void, and imposed upon the patrons the duty of presenting a new vicar."

In concluding his letter, the Bishop adds:—

"I deeply regret that the vicar did not comply with the directions which I thought it my duty to give him at an early stage of the proceedings against him (when I had the power of stopping them) respecting four points of ritual, which I thought of sufficient importance to justify a representation from objectors, and which, after careful research and study, I found reason to believe to be contrary to the law and custom of the Church of England. I deeply regret also that at a subsequent stage of the proceedings (when, however, I had no longer the power to stop them), upon the vicar's undertaking to comply with my directions upon the four points in question, I was not able to prevail upon the prosecutor to put an end to litigation. There have been many other things in the protracted course of the proceedings which have caused me deep regret and pain. Such regrets are, alas! now unavailing, except in giving lessons for the future. Nothing seems to me to remain but loyal submission to the law so long as it remains unaltered. In writing fully, as I have, I have wished to make clear to you the views by which I am actuated. If, however, you desire to receive any further explanation, or to make any further statement, I shall be happy to name a time convenient to you for an interview."

The churchwardens made a long rejoinder, but instead of replying, the Bishop granted them an interview on December 18th. According to their account:—

"He received them with his usual courtesy, but declined to grant them the prayer of their letters, saying that he considered himself morally bound to carry out the provisions of the Public Worship Regulation Act. He expressed his opinion of that Act that it was unfortunate in its conception, hastily and badly drafted, passed in a panic, and had led to painful results. He believed that anxiety and worry caused by that Act had shortened the life of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been doing what he could to undo the mischief of the Act. He said he hoped great things from the coming report of the Royal Commission upon Ecclesiastical Courts."

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

At Worship-street Police-court Edward George Arnott, described as a clerk, was brought up in custody of Detective-Inspector Glass, charged for that he being a person under police supervision, did fail to report himself in accordance with the Prevention of Crimes Act. The prisoner, it appeared, had been convicted in 1871, after previous convictions, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision. He had not reported himself lately, and was sought for without effect. It was found that he had been to America, but returned, and a letter had been received from him dated York. He, however, did not report himself after that, and the police failed to trace him until he was found in the ranks of the Salvation Army, and was apprehended at their barracks, Congress Hall, Clapton. He was a cadet of the Army, said to be boarded and lodged by them, and training for religion. The prisoner made a long statement as to why he had not reported himself, and a certain Mr. Smith, calling himself "Major" of the Salvation Army, came forward to give the prisoner a character, saying that his history was known. It appeared, however, that the prisoner at the time he joined the Army held an appointment under a mining gentleman in America, and could have made a good income had he chosen. The magistrate remarked that the prisoner appeared to have only himself to thank for his position, and he sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE COURT.

On Saturday morning the Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Major-General Sir John M'Neill, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. Carington, left Trinity Pier, East Cowes, at eleven o'clock, and proceeded on board the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain Thompson, to Stokes Bay, where the Royal party landed, and drove to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. A guard of honour of the Royal Marine Light Infantry was mounted in the courtyard, and received Her Majesty with a Royal salute. The Queen was conducted round the hospital by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, commander-in-chief; Dr. David Lloyd Morgan, Inspector-General of Haslar Hospital; Deputy Inspectors-General Timotheus Haran and Francis Davis; Fleet-Surgeon Ridings and Surgeon Collins. Her Majesty inspected the wards, and decorated Commander C. K. Purvis, R.N., Lieutenant R. O. Polwhele, R.N., and the seamen and marines with the medal for the war in Egypt. The Queen returned to Osborne at a quarter before two o'clock, and, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Victoria Baillie, drove out later in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice walked. Her Majesty gave a Christmas tree, and distributed the usual Christmas gifts to the children of the Queen's Tenants and servants living upon the estate in the servants' hall in the afternoon. The ladies and gentlemen of the Household in waiting were in attendance upon her Majesty. The Rev. Canon Prothero and Mrs. and Miss Prothero were honoured by invitations to be present.

On Sunday the Queen and Royal Family and the Royal Household attended Divine service at Osborne.

On Christmas Day the Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Beatrice, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, attended morning service in Whippingham Church.

On Friday the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, and by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, left Marlborough House for Sandringham. Miss Knollys, the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, and Mr. Knollys were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

Christmastide was celebrated on the Royal estate, Sandringham, with the accustomed festivities, and the usual forethought of the Prince and Princess of Wales ensured that the poorest person in the village forming the Norfolk estate of His Royal Highness was able to dine on Christmas Day off the national joint of roast beef. The home-coming of Prince Albert Victor and his brother rendered Christmas unusually enjoyable, not only at Sandringham House, but throughout the estate. The annual distribution of beef to all the cottagers, which always takes place on Christmas Eve, took place on Saturday at the Royal Mews, and was witnessed not only by the Prince and Princess of Wales, but by all their family—Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud.

On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, attended service at the church of St. Mary Magdalene, in the Park. The Rev. F. Harvey, M.A., rector of Sandringham, officiated.

It is stated to be the wish of the Prince of Wales that Prince Albert Victor, when his education is completed, should join the Army as a duty officer, starting in the junior ranks, and working his way up gradually, as the Duke of Connaught has done.

Mr. Heasle, classical tutor at Wesley College, Sheffield, has mysteriously disappeared. On Wednesday week he left the college, intending to spend Christmas with some friends at Highbury, London. He drove to the Midland Station in a cab, and left, it is believed, by the evening train. He never arrived at his friend's house, and notwithstanding inquiries made by the college authorities and the police, nothing has been heard of him since. Mr. Heasle, who was about twenty-seven years of age, had over £80 in his possession when he left Sheffield.

Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, and 149, New Bond-street, London, solicit a visit to their show-rooms, where they have always on view stained-glass windows, and other objects of ecclesiastical art, executed for almost any part of the kingdom. Messrs. Mayer and Co. will have great pleasure in submitting designs and estimates for any window in contemplation, free of all charge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fire broke out on Friday in the extensive oil stores of Messrs. Thomas and Rowe, at Exeter. The burning oil floated into the river and set fire to a schooner anchored near the shore, and the vessel was completely destroyed.

A man was killed at the Tottenham Station of the Great Eastern Railway on Friday while attempting to enter a train which had started.

A new steamer for the Cunard Line, the *Aurania* of 7,500 tons gross register, was launched on Tuesday on the Clyde.

One man was killed and two others severely injured on Saturday by the fall of a heavy piece of machinery at Messrs. Bolckow's steel works, Elston.

An artisan at Barrow has been arrested on a charge of murdering his wife while he was in a state of drunkenness.

On the arrival of a train at Havant on Friday afternoon week the dead body of a gentleman was found in a second-class carriage. He had shot himself with a revolver, which was found by his side.

A gunner in the Royal Artillery, named Fagg, stationed at Dover, committed suicide on Saturday by blowing out his brains with his carbine.

A tall chimney at the Newland Spinning Mills, Bradford, fell on Thursday, killing upwards of twenty persons and injuring many others.

Information has been received at the Admiralty that the presumed murderers of Professor Palmer in the Syrian desert have been captured.

A message has been received in Egypt from the Queen, conveying her Christmas wishes to the troops there.

Fanny Catherine, Lady Knatchbull, mother of Lord Brabourne, died on Christmas Eve at Provender, Faversham, Kent, having nearly completed her ninetieth year.

Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the sheds of the salesmen in the Newcastle Cattle Market. It is feared that a large number of cattle and pigs will have to be slaughtered.

A fatal accident took place at a gasworks at Vauxhall on Monday afternoon. A man named Williams lost his footing while attending to the furnace, and fell head foremost down the coke-pit, a distance of over 25ft., and was mortally injured.

There was a serious accident on Sunday afternoon at the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Station, Darwen. A young man named John Trefford and others were hoisting a turn-table, when the packing gave way and Trefford was crushed to death between the table and the crane. Two other men were injured.

A serious accident occurred on Christmas Eve at Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.'s Steel Works, Elston. Several fitters and labourers were engaged in repairing some machinery when the driving-key of a fly-wheel, weighing several tons, gave way, and the wheel fell on the men who were working beneath. One man was so seriously injured that he died soon afterwards, and several others were badly hurt.

A man named Tierney has made his escape from Leicester gaol. He was undergoing three months' imprisonment for house robbery; but while at work in the front garden he escaped into a side street through a little door, which had accidentally been left open. He was seen in one of the streets in gaol clothes; but from that time he was lost sight of, and, in spite of the inquiries of the police, has not been discovered.

A fatal quarrel took place in a lodging-house at Scarborough on Sunday afternoon between two men named Booth and Lumley. They agreed to fight, and went out into a back yard. Lumley was intoxicated, and was also, it is stated, far advanced in consumption. When he went out he fell, and on rising leaned against a wall. Booth struck him a violent blow on the side of the head, knocking him against the wall, and he fell and died soon afterwards. Booth is in custody on the charge of manslaughter.

By the death of the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Truro, as senior Bishop not in the Upper House of Parliament, would have become entitled to a summons to the House of Lords, but as he is promoted to Canterbury the Bishop of Rochester will become junior Bishop in the House of Lords, and thus relieve the Bishop of St. David's from the duty of reading prayers, which has fallen upon him as junior Bishop for an unusual length of time. The new Bishops of Llandaff and Truro, when appointed, as well as the Bishops of Lichfield, Liverpool, and Newcastle, will now be without seats in the House of Lords until further vacancies occur, the Bishop of Lichfield being the next entitled to a summons.

The Leek guardians, at their weekly meeting, again discussed the question of beer in the workhouse. The master reported an unusual number of gifts to the inmates on Christmas Day, including, beer, fruit, tobacco, snuff, tea, currant bread, Christmas cards, toys, and cough-drops. No ill effects had followed the drinking of the beer, and no pauper had declined to drink it. Mr. Swain said they had discussed the subject of drink for three months, passed resolutions and rescinded them, and had been justly described by the press of the whole country as stupid imbeciles. He begged the board to return to its previous degree of respectability. Mr. Brough objected to the howls of those who were led on by the discordant strains of a Blue Ribbon band. No resolution of importance was passed. Permission was given for musical and conjuring entertainments to the inmates.

A woman named Sullivan was burned to death late on Sunday night in Globe-street, Borough, while a wake was being held. Mrs. Sullivan, aged sixty-five, and her daughter went upstairs to bed, and shortly afterwards the bed caught fire. The daughter gave an alarm, and a policeman on entering the house found a number of people in the downstairs room flourishing whiskey-bottles about in front of the corpse whose wake they were keeping. They were so boisterously drunk that they not only refused to render any help, but tried to prevent the policeman from going upstairs. He dashed through them and entered the burning room, where he discovered Mrs. Sullivan and her daughter seriously burned. They were both conveyed to Guy's Hospital; but upon their arrival the old woman was dead. The daughter is in a dangerous condition.

Lord Rosebery has remitted to all the tenants on his Mentmore estates 15 per cent. of the rents paid by them last week and due at Michaelmas. This is the seventh half-yearly remission of a similar kind. Lord Rosebery has also presented every cottager in the villages on his estate with six cwt. of coal and a joint of beef of weight in proportion to number of the family.

Notwithstanding the damp, dull weather on Boxing Day, the London parks were visited during the day by a great number of persons, and excursionists by road, rail, and river made their way to such suburban resorts as Richmond and Kew, Greenwich and Gravesend, Hampstead and Hendon, and even to Epping Forest. Large numbers of persons went to Brighton, Margate, Ramsgate, and other seaside resorts. But it was matter for observation that the influx to town was about equal to the efflux from it; and, consequently, the streets of London, especially the principal thoroughfares, presented no appearance of being depopulated, although they looked dull and colourless from the closing of the shops. But it was under cover that the public sought their chief enjoyment. Almost from the hour of opening the Crystal Palace was thronged with sight-seers, and the National Gallery and the chief museums were well filled all day. The theatres were all crowded, the doors in most cases being besieged, before the hour of opening, by persons eager for admission. The following statistics will be found interesting. The total number of passengers booked from London to suburban and country stations on the Great Western Railway between Thursday morning last and Tuesday afternoon was 33,000. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company ran twenty-three special trains on Tuesday, and carried in these 8,240 passengers. On the South-Eastern Railway the number of passengers booked on Saturday from London stations was 24,563; and on Monday, 10,095; on Tuesday, 5,151 persons were carried—40,714 for the three days. The Bank Holiday traffic on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway was not large, though up to four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon over 11,000 persons had been conveyed to the Crystal Palace by this railway. From Euston Station on Friday and Saturday last nearly 10,000 "long-distance" passengers were booked, and as these figures do not include those passengers booked at the parcels receiving offices of the North-Western Company in the City and suburbs and at the various stations in the metropolis where travellers can obtain tickets for stations on the North-Western line, some idea may be obtained of the large number of holiday-makers who left London by this route. The National Gallery in Trafalgar-square had 13,000 visitors on Tuesday, as against 16,680 last year—a diminution of nearly 4,000. The British Museum received only 3,747, compared with 12,922 in 1881. At South Kensington Museum the number of visitors up to six p.m. was 15,781, of whom 10,578 were admitted to the museum proper, 2,123 to the west galleries, 2,770 to the Indian section. In 1881 the total up to six o'clock was 15,061; the present figures thus show a gain of 700. Experience was similar at Bethnal-green. The return for Tuesday up to six o'clock was 5,190 admissions; on the Boxing Day of 1881 the return was 5,120. At the Crystal Palace there were on Tuesday 38,006 visitors; on the Boxing Day of last year 32,123.

There are indications that shipbuilding is reviving on the Thames. During the past two or three years several vessels have been launched, and on Saturday last another fine vessel, the steamship *Suffolk*, was launched from Messrs. Green's dockyard at Blackwall. The *Suffolk* has been built to the order of Messrs. Hooper and Co., of Lombard-street, for the merchant service, and is the first vessel of her class which has been built on the Thames. She is of 2,900 tons gross register; her principal dimensions are—length between perpendiculars 300ft., breadth moulded 40ft., and depth moulded 31ft. She has a bridge-house amidships, covering the engine-room and stoke-hole. She is divided into seven watertight compartments, and has a longitudinal bulkhead running fore and aft to prevent grain and other cargoes shifting at sea. She will carry about 4,000 tons of dead weight, or 5,000 tons measurement. The double bottom is capable of holding 400 tons of water ballast.

The members of the Salvation Army in London assembled in great numbers at the Congress Hall at Clapton on Christmas Day from early morning till ten in the evening. The chief ceremony began at eleven with a morning march, which, notwithstanding the rain, lasted till one o'clock. In the afternoon a rejoicing meeting was held, led by "General" Booth, and at five o'clock there was a great tea-meeting. This was followed by a great gathering in the hall. There were four bands of music, and the banners were unfurled. In his address Mr. Booth said the religion of the Salvation Army was not a morose one. It believed in a God not afar off, but nigh at hand, even in the heart and soul. There were three things which they must all aim at—first, that they should be holy and good; secondly, useful to somebody else; thirdly, happy by doing good to themselves. Christmas hymns were sung with great enthusiasm, the brass bands and drums joining in the chorus, and the people waving their handkerchiefs. There were also some most vociferous "Amens" and "Hallelujahs." There was on Monday a renewal of the Salvation Army disturbances at Maidstone. The Salvationists, headed by a brass band, perambulated the main streets, and as they neared their hall a mob of youths barred their way. The Army endeavoured to force its way through them, and some fighting ensued, the leaders of the Salvationists being pelted with mud and stones, while sticks and fists were also used. Late the same night, while the Salvation Army were holding a special meeting at Coatbridge, the hall was surrounded by a mob armed with stones and sticks. In the course of a few minutes every pane was smashed, and several Salvationists were severely injured. The police eventually dispersed the mob.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 20, at 8, Queen Anne-terrace, Cambridge, the wife of J. D. HAMILTON DICKSON, Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, of a daughter.

Dec. 21, at Earley Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. HAVILLAND DURAND, of a son.

Dec. 22, at Dromoland Castle, Ireland, the Lady INCHIQUIN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 13, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, HERBERT KENNETLEY LITTLE, of Newbold-Pacey Hall, near Leamington, to GEORGIANA, youngest daughter of the late Captain MILDMAY CAREW, of Spratton Hall, Northampton.

Dec. 19, at the parish church, Dorking, Lieut. W. LEIGHTON DOWN, youngest son of the late Lieut.-General James Sommers Down, to FLORENCE MARY, only daughter of the late Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, Rector of Hichingfield, Sussex.

Dec. 20, at Blankney, Lincolnshire, the Rev. HERBERT BRABSTON GRAY, M.A., Warden of Bradfield College, Berks, to SELINA, youngest daughter of the late Rev. WRAXTON BOOTH MARRIOTT, of Eton College.

Dec. 21, at Christ Church, Birkenhead, JASPER EDMUND THOMSON NICOLLS, Commander R.N., second son of Lieut.-Colonel Nicolls, to AGNES MARGARET (WINNIE), second daughter of the late Colonel D. J. KINLOCH, R.A., of Gourdie, Forfarshire.

Dec. 21, at St. Peter's, Dorchester, HENRY ANTHONY HUXTABLE, only son of the Right Rev. H. G. Hutchins, Lord Bishop of Mauritius, to HARRIETT, younger daughter of G. SPRINGE, Esq., Dorchester.

Dec. 21, at Kenwyn Church, Truro, CANHAM KING, of Truro, fifth son of the late E. J. King, M.D., of London, to KATE MARY CHERRITON LAING, youngest daughter of the late William Chrystie Laing (formerly of Mooltan), late of the Bengal Establishment H.E.I. Company's Service, and of late Nizam's Light Cavalry.

Dec. 22, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, CHARLES GLENDENING, youngest son of the late Captain HENRY PHILIPS, Royal Horse Artillery, to HONORIA JESSIE BERNER, only child of the late GEORGE HUTCHINSON, C.E., of Bombay.

DEATHS.

Dec. 13, at Hitchen, Bedfordshire, JANE, wife of the Rev. Canon MACILWAINE, D.D.

Dec. 15, at the Cape of Good Hope, very suddenly, Major JOSEPH HOSKINS WAUGHT, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, second son of John Waugh, Esq., Potterill Bank, Cheltenham.

Dec. 17, at Coventry, after a long and painful illness, ANNA, widow of the Rev. JOHN DENHAM (late Rector of Newmarket) and eldest daughter of the late Charles Woodcock, Esq., of Coventry, aged 51.

Dec. 19, at Teddington, SARAH FRANCIS, wife of the Rev. HARDWICKE SHUTE.

Dec. 19, at Hampton Court Palace, Dame EMILY ELIZABETH, widow of Sir HENRY G. WARD, G.C.M.G., and second daughter of the late Sir I. R. Sutherland, Bart., of Caphouton, Northumberland, aged 84.

Dec. 19, at Hockwold, Norfolk, HENRY COLDHAM, eldest son of the Rev. John Coldham, late Vicar of Snettisham, aged 62.

Dec. 20, at Crosby House, Chigwell Row, MARIA (ISTED), wife of FELIX CARTER, Solicitor, of 19, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C., and Chigwell Row, Essex, and last surviving daughter of the late Frederick Knight Hunt, Surgeon, and Editor of the *Daily News*, aged 59.

Dec. 20, at 142, Oakley-street, King's-road, Chelsea, JOHN LOUIS KILTON, Esq., B.A., of the Wesleyan Training College, Westminster, aged 58.

Dec. 20, suddenly, JOHN GENT TAYLOR, of St. Clement Danes, London, in his 71st year.

Dec. 21, at 33, Leonard's-on-Sea, ELIZABETH HARRIET COOKE, widow of the late George Cooke, and mother of the late E. W. Cooke, R.A., F.R.S., in the 85th year of her age.

Dec. 21, at Huntsmoore Park, Iver, Bucks, the Lady SOPHIA FRANCES TOWER, aged 71.

Dec. 22, at 56, Campden-square, Clifton, EMILY JOWETT, only surviving sister of the Rev. Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, aged 67.

Dec. 22, at 15, Salisbury-street, Strand, Miss CHARLOTTE CLARROW.

Dec. 22, at Weston-super-Mare, LYDIA FRANCES, widow of the Rev. T. DOUGLAS PAGE, Rector of Sibstone, Leicestershire, and daughter of the late Right Rev. Francis Jeune, Bishop of Peterborough.

Dec. 22, LYDIA ANNE, widow of the late Rev. WALKER FIELD, Rector of Mersthem, sometime Vicar of Godmersham, Kent, aged 84.

Dec. 23, at Castle, Barnstaple, the Rev. Sir H. BOURCHIER WRAY, Bart., forty-two years Rector of the parish of Tawstock, N. Devon, aged 86.

Dec. 23, at 33, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, MARGARET, widow of the late Right Hon. PHILIP CECIL CRAMPTON, Sir Valentia, Bray, Judge of the Queen's Bench, Ireland.

Dec. 23, at 62, Great Clowes-street, Broughton, JESSIE ELIZABETH WARD, wife of the Rev. CHARLES ATKINSON, Rector of St. Mary's, Manchester, and daughter of W. Petrie, Esq.

Christmas Eve, at Clidden, 127, Tulse-hill, AUGUSTA (GUSSIE), wife of GEO. ROBT. TYLER, aged 47.

Christmas Day, at Reigate, the Lady EMMA MARIA DALRELL, last surviving daughter of the 10th Earl of Carnwath, in her 76th year.

On Christmas Day, at 57, Fleet-street, City, Mrs. ABIGAIL PARKER.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—PROMENADE CONCERTS.—This Evening.—Conductor, Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE. Box-office now open.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Pending the completion of the Pandora Theatre (Leicester-square), this Theatre will be opened TO-DAY, Dec. 30, and every night in following weeks with THE YELLOW DWARF, Grand spectacular pantomimic extravaganza, written by Robert Reece and Alfred Thompson. Æneas, the Flying Fairy, La Mouche d'Or, Mdlle. Partoldi, Première Danseuse Assoluta, is specially engaged. Jock and Jenny, twin elephants: the most marvellous intelligence ever yet developed; trained by Sam Lockhart; they do everything but speak. Popular prices, from 6d. to 7s. 6d. Boxes, 10s. to three guineas. Box office open daily, from 11 to 5. Refreshments by Messrs. Belle and Bold. Morning Performances Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—This Evening, at 7, SINDBAD, produced by Augustus Harris on a gigantic scale, and for which all the great popular pantomime stars of the United Kingdom are engaged, including Arthur Roberts, J. Fawn, H. Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, Harry Payne, C. Lauri, D'Auban, H. Parker, A. Estcourt, C. Ross, Fred Storey, Ridley, and Harry Jackson; Nelly Power, Vesta Tilley, Sisters Mario, E. D'Auban, Rose, Sisters Watson, Sisters Robina, Constance Loseby, and the children from the National Training School of Dancing under Madame Katti Lanner.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 7.50, NEARLY SEVEN, by Mr. C. Brookfield. At 8.10, THE OVERLAND ROUTE, 71st time, an original comedy, by Tom Taylor. Mr. H. B. Conway, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Everill, Mr. Carne, Mr. Stewart Dawson, Mr. Smedley, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Fabert, and Mr. David James; Mrs. John Wood, Miss Tilbury, Miss N. Phillips, Miss Maria Daly, and Miss Gerard. Act I. The Saloon of the Simoom. Act II. The Quarter Deck. Act III. The Mazaffa Reef. Booking-office hours 10 till 5. No fees.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.40, THE SILVER KING, Drama in five acts, by H. A. Jones and H. Herman. At 7, AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID. Box-office open daily as usual 9.30 to 5. No fees.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8.45, LOVE AND MONEY. Preceded by, at 7, RACHAEL THE REAPER.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening at 7.45, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 8, BACHELOR'S HALL. At 8.45, VALENTINE AND ORSON.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, a new play, entitled IMPULSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, THE LADY OF LYONS.

STRAND THEATRE.—This new and elegant theatre, now open, replete with every comfort and improvement suggested by the authorities. A carnival of fun for the holiday season. Mr. John S. Clarke in two characters. Genuine success. Vide Press opinions. At 7.45, ELOPED. Followed by FROLIQUE. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 11 till 5 daily.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, a new drama, entitled JANE EYRE.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8, THE RIVALS.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8, SOMETHING NEW. At 9.30, AMERICAN BOOT DANCE. At 9.45, AN ADAMLESS EDEN.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, RIP VAN WINKLE. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, BETSY. Preceded by, at 8, BRAVE HEARTS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.30, TAKING IT EASY. At 8, an original comedy, in three acts, called GIRLS AND BOYS, by A. W. Pinero. Solomon Profaverse (the soldier schoolmaster), Mr. Toole. At 10, the successful musical farce, MR. GUFFIN'S ELOPEMENT: Mr. Guffin (with song, "The Spectre's Rock"), Mr. Toole. Doors open at 7. Prices from 1s. to £3 3s. Box-office open 10 to 5. No fees for booking.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8.40, a new and original Fairy Opera, in two acts, the words by W. S. Gilbert, the music by Arthur Sullivan, entitled IOLANTHE; or, The Peer and the Peri. Produced under the personal direction of the author and composer. MOCK TURTLE, at 8. Messrs. George Grossmith, Richard Temple, Rivington, Charles Manners, Richard Temple, and Everard Lely; Mdmes. Alice Barnett, Jessie Bond, Julia Gwynne, Fortescue, Minna Louis, Rosina Brandram, Isabel Gray, and Leonora Braham. Musical director, Mr. Frank Collier. Doors open at 7.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Day at 2.15 and 7.30, DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT. Favorite Extravaganza and Pantomime. Misses Baby Lawrence, Violet Tyrrell, Ada Hamilton, Alice Arnold; Messrs. Fox Gratian, C. Cooper, J. J. Sargent, &c. At 10.15, HOURS OF AUVERGNE. Miss St. John; Mr. Bracy and M. Morton.

ALCAZAR, Holborn.—The Grand Spectacular Comic Comic Pantomime CINDERELLA, by Frank Lumley. Fauteuils, 4s.; stalls and balcony stalls, 3s.; pit and balcony, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Morning and Evening.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Oxford-street.—Christmas Festivities.—Twice—To-night, and at every succeeding representation, a grand, comic, laughter-provoking pantomime, entitled ROBIN HOOD AND THE MERRY MEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST; or, The Fairy White Rose and the Enchanted Princess. Brilliant Harlequinade, and gorgeous Tableaux, Neptune's Festival. Preceded at every performance by a series of extraordinary Scenes in the Circle, including Felix Curtis, the Russian Rider, and his Flight of Trained Pigeons, wondrous, unique; and Mdlle. Rivière Guerra, the charming exponent of the Haute Ecole; the choicest items in Hengler's unrivalled entertainment.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster-bridge-road, patronised by the Royal Family and most of the Crowned Heads of Europe. This day, at 2.30 and 7.30 an entirely new and original Christmas Pantomime, entitled BLUFF KING HAL AND THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Written by H. Spry. Magnificent beyond comparison, embracing thirteen magnificent new scenes, designed and painted by three eminent artists, Messrs. Hayes and Caney, introducing a great zoological collection of horses, ponies, mules, camels, dromedaries, and other animals, including a complete herd of elephants. The greatest novelty on earth, the mother elephant Victoria and her calf Prince of Wales, born in Lyons, France, en route with Sanger's Continental Circus, on May 6th, 1882.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The Grand Pantomime, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, Every Evening at 7.—Morning performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1.0. Children half-price.

PAVILION THEATRE.—CINDERELLA.—Morning performances of the Grand Pantomime, every Monday and Wednesday, at 1.0; Evenings at 7.0. Magnificent scenery, dresses and appointments. Powerful company. Two hundred auxiliaries. Double Harlequinade. Children under twelve half-price morning only.

SURREY THEATRE—This Evening, at 7.30, the Grand Pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS, produced by Mr. George Conquest, and supported by Double Pantomime Company. Phantom Fight by Demon Rats and Flying Cat.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, under the management of Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at eight. Every Thursday and Saturday at three.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 3s. and 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending January 6th, 1883.
Monday to Saturday Next—Pantomime, THE FORTY THIEVES. Austrian Giant and Midget. Hanlon Voltas. Variety Entertainment. Great Evening Concert, Signor Foli. British Army Quadrilles and Bands of Grenadier and Scots Guards, and Company's Military Band, with drums, fifes, and pipes. Dr. Lynn. Nala Damayanti, the Female Snake-Charmer, &c. &c.
DAILY.—International Electric and Gas Exhibition. Panorama, painted by Philippoteaux. Admission, One Shilling. Organ, Orchestral and Military Bands, Skating Rink, &c. &c. Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Daily; Saturday, Half-a-crown; or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM. — Every Day, at 3 and 8, Grand Variety Entertainment. Enormous Success. Constant Change in Programme. The Aviaries and Tanks newly stocked. Arrival of American Black Bass. Insectorium, &c., are on view daily. Miss and Willie BECKWITH, in the Annexe. Cooper's Performing Lions. In the Picture Gallery, Exhibition of Pictures illustrating British Field Sports and the Old Coaching Days. Admission One Shilling.
IMPERIAL THEATRE, ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Grand Christmas Pantomime, JACK THE GIANT KILLER, at 3 and 8

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—Shortness of breath, Wheezing, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest, lungs, and air passages. The ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrates the pores of the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first threatening symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be fomented with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will check and subdue them.

LATEST NEWS.

Madrid, Dec. 29.

A contradiction is given to the statement recently made by a London morning paper that the Spanish Government had quashed the proceedings against Captain Heath, of the *Tangiers*. The British Minister in Madrid having requested the Spanish Government to permit Captain Heath to leave Carthagena with his vessel in order that his detention might not prejudice the interests of the owners, he was allowed to proceed on bail being given by the British Vice-Consul.

The proceedings against Captain Heath for disobedience to the Port Captain's orders are still pending.

Paris, Dec. 29, 10.30 a.m.

M. Gambetta is no worse this morning, and, except for some short periods of restlessness, the patient has passed a good night.

The doctors in attendance believe that the illness will be of long duration.

Constantinople, Dec. 28.

According to Article VII. of the Turco-Hellenic Convention, Greece is prohibited from collecting taxes on pasture lands situated in the districts ceded by Turkey. The Greek Government has, however, now expressed its intention of collecting the imposts in question.

The Iradé sanctioning the reforms in the Turkish army, proposed by the German officers, has not yet been promulgated. The Sultan, however, gave his verbal assent on the occasion of the recent audience granted to Herr Von Radowitz, the German Ambassador.

SOCIETY.

The marriage of Major J. A. Ball, late of the 53rd Regiment, with Miss Liddell, eldest daughter of the late G. W. M. Liddell, Esq., of Sutton House, Holderness, and Kildy Castle, Pickering, will take place in London early in February.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. G. Cecil Thorne George, Captain the Gloucestershire Regiment, and Georgina Francis, youngest daughter of the late D. Godfrey, Esq., of Abingdon, Berks, and granddaughter of the late Sir Robert Sepping.

Also between Mr. W. Roylance Court, The Manor, Middlewich, Cheshire, Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple) and Miss Mary C. Walker, eldest daughter of Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, Gateacre Grange, Lancashire.

A marriage, which attracted considerable interest, took place at Saltburn, on the 19th inst., between John Charlton, Esq., of Kensington, London, and Miss Catherine Jane Macfarlan Vaughan, second daughter of Thomas Vaughan, Esq., of Ugthorpe Lodge, near Whitby. The bridal procession took place from the Zetland Hotel, Saltburn, and the ceremony was performed in the parish church by the Rev. B. Irvin, M.A., vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Charlton, cousin of the bridegroom. The bride was dressed in cream satin, trimmed with point lace, looped up with orange blossoms, with veil of Brussels net, and wreath of orange blossoms; she wore a diamond fly hairpin, the gift of the bridegroom. The four bridesmaids were dressed in brown cashmere and brocade silk; hats of brown plush, with large brown feathers, and gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her father, Thomas Vaughan, Esq. The large church was filled, and amongst the company were: Lord and Lady Ernest Vane Tempest, Mrs. Plews (Darlington), Mr. and Mrs. W. Cochrane (Newcastle), Mr. and Mrs. T. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. E. Harris, Major Elwon, Mr. J. Dodds, M.P., Mr. T. H. Bell, &c. The service was fully choral. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the Zetland Hotel for breakfast. The newly married pair left Saltburn, *en route* for Italy, in the afternoon.

General White, commanding the Eastern District, and the officers of the different regiments quartered at Colchester, gave a ball on Thursday evening, December 20, which was very numerously and fashionably attended. The room was most prettily decorated with mirrors, evergreens, and stars of bayonets and ramrods, and from the two large chandeliers hung bunches of mistletoe. The string band of the Royal Artillery was in attendance, and played an extensive programme of valses, polkas, and galops, only one set of lancers being danced. There were a few very pretty dresses. One worn by Mrs. Saville had two tabliers of quilted white satin, the point of each quilting being fastened down with a silver bead; the over-skirt of silver spangled tulle had a waterfall back, and the paniers were trimmed with very deep and elaborate silver fringe; the bodice was a low square, and the sleeves extremely short; a Portia fan of real white flowers was carried. Another handsome dress was of mousse tulle with trail of shaded roses; the bodice of mousse velvet. Mrs. Perceval wore capucine velvet, elaborately trimmed with black lace; bodice cut square in front, with very short sleeves of black lace. A very tall lady wore dove-coloured satin, brocaded with tiny coloured flowers over a tablier of Sèvres satin, covered with fine old guipure, panels at the sides of gathered satin; diamond tiara and blue flowers in the hair. A white dress, with chiné bouquets of pink roses and green leaves, was made *en sacque* at the back, and cut out slightly in the front of the bodice. Two black dresses looked very well; one had a tablier made entirely of sequins, the other was profusely ornamented with the same trimmings; with one a scarlet aigrette was worn in the hair, and another in the left sholder, and with the other white aigrettes. A young lady looked well in black, with a tastefully arranged garland of white chrysanthemums and fern on the bodice of her dress, and the same flowers in the hair.

A successful ball was given at Kirkmichael House, Ayrshire, last Tuesday, by Mr. and Mrs Harrison, of Scale House, Ambleside. The spacious suite of apartments was charmingly arranged for the occasion, with the addition of a temporary ballroom, a commodious pavilion having been erected upon the lawn. Here the walls were tastefully draped in crimson and white cloth, and ornamented with mirrors, which seemed to rise from beds of rare plants. The room was brilliantly lighted, and the perfection of the floor for dancing was beyond all praise. The pleasure of the evening was enhanced by the attendance of the well-known pipers of the 93rd Highlanders, through the kind permission of their colonel. About one hundred and fifty guests were present. The hostess wore pale blue brocade, draped with chenille tulle, and trimmed with bouquets of chenille flowers; diamond ornaments. Among other handsome toilets was a black velvet corsage, with pearl embroidery, black chenille tulle skirt, trimmed with velvet and cream satin. Also a cream satin dress trimmed with elaborate silver embroidery, and worn with magnificent diamond ornaments. Another costume was of white satin and tulle, trimmed with pearl embroidery. Also a particularly effective one was of cream satin, with Spanish blonde flounces and clusters of cream ostrich feathers, and diamond ornaments. A remarkably handsome dress was a flowered satin brocade on a gold ground, over a skirt of gold coloured satin, draped with chenille tulle, white satin flounces, trimmed with silver embroidery.

Sir Thomas and Lady Brassey, before leaving Normanhurst to spend some months in the Mediterranean on board the *Sunbeam*, entertained a large party of friends, the party only breaking up at the end of the week, when Sir Thomas, Lady Brassey, and family started *vid* Paris for Marseilles. On the 20th a ball was given, to which all the neighbourhood were invited, and dancing began soon after ten o'clock, and was kept up to a very late hour. The toilettes worn were remarkably pretty. Lady Brassey wore a dress of coral tulle, the skirt trimmed with very fine old Venetian point and velvet begonia leaves; the bodice was of the richest satin, the pattern being woven in begonia leaves. Lady Napier, dress of red satin, trimmed with black lace. Hon. Mrs. Lawrence, a white tulle dress spotted with silver. Hon. Miss Lawrence, brown tulle dress trimmed with cherries. Mrs. Moncrieffe, white satin and lace. Miss Ewart, white tulle skirt, deep crimson velvet bodice. Miss Armytage, black tulle dress with variegated holly and berries. Miss Brassey, white India muslin and satin. Miss Bernal, black tulle trimmed with holly. Miss Shaw, skirt of white lace, with bodice of terra cotta satin. A most *recherché* supper was served in the dining-room. On the following evening a children's dance was given.

The marriage of Major Charles Louis de Robeck, late King's Royal Rifles, youngest son of the late Baron de Robeck, of Gowran Grange, county Kildare, and Miss Elinor Parry-Okeden, daughter of the late W. Parry-Okeden, Esq., of Turnworth, Blandford, was celebrated at Turnworth recently. The service was performed by the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Littlewood, rector of the parish. Shortly after eleven a.m. the bridegroom entered the church, accompanied by his brother as best man, Mr. Gowran de Robeck. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her brother, Colonel Uvedale Parry-Okeden, by whom she was given away. The bride's dress was of brocaded ottoman silk, trimmed with pearl embroidery and old Genoese point lace; orange blossom and shamrock wreath, and a tulle veil fastened with pearl pins. The six bridesmaids wore dresses of cream nun's veiling, trimmed with lace, and dark red sashes, with stockings to match; red bonnets with chrysanthemums and shamrock; each carrying a fan, the gift of the bridegroom. Among those present at the breakfast at Turnworth House were Sir Talbot and Lady Baker, Sir Richard Glyn, Mrs. and Mrs. Hambro, Rev. Carr J. Robeck, Capt. and Mrs. Carr Glyn, Mr. Clayton Glyn, Rev. and Mrs. Hubert Medlycott, Rev. Canon and Mrs. H. Glyn, &c. After breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for London *en route* for Italy, where they will spend the winter. The presents, numbering about one hundred and fifty, included many handsome and useful articles, chiefly jewellery and plate.

On Thursday, the 28th inst., was celebrated the marriage of the Rev. Henry Steuart Gladstone, only son of the late Mr. Adam Steuart Gladstone, with Miss Mary Cecil Gage, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Hon. Edward Thomas Gage, C.B., at Firle Church, near Lewes, Sussex. By half-past eleven o'clock the wedding party had assembled at the church, the bridegroom being accompanied by Viscount Gage, as his best man. The bride, who was attended by six bridesmaids, wore a dress of white corded silk, trimmed with duchesse satin, lace, and ostrich feathers; her jewels were of pearls, sapphires, and diamonds, and included a handsome gold bracelet, the gift of Lord Gage's tenants. The bridesmaids' costumes were of cream moire, with white plush bonnets, ornamented with bright red pompons, and each wore a diamond and pearl arrow, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. J. Walker, assisted by the Rev. W. P. Crawley, M.A., Vicar of Firle and Beddingham, the bride being given away by her father, Lieutenant-General the Hon. E. T. Gage. The ceremony over, the Hon. Mrs. Gage received the wedding party at breakfast at Firle Park, Lord Gage's place, when the relatives and friends present included Viscount Gage, Lieutenant-General the Hon. E. T. and Mrs. Gage, Viscount and Viscountess Gort and the Hon. Corinna Vereker, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Tomline, the Hon. Jeffery Vereker, Lady Stapleton and Miss Clare Stapleton, Mr. and Miss St. Quintin, Capt. and Mrs. Cator, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Walker and Miss Walker, Mr. W. Gage, Mr. J. Gage, Mr. H. Foley, Mr. P. Foley, Mr. Lawrie, Sir George and Lady Shiffner, Mr. Christie and the Misses Christie, Mrs. and the Misses Thomas, Miss Georgina Gage, Miss Mabel Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ingram, and Mr. and Mrs. Moriut. Early in the afternoon the Rev. Henry and Mrs. Gladstone started on their way to Italy on their wedding tour, the bride wearing a dress of maroon velvet and cashmere, with bonnet to match, and sealskin paletot trimmed with racoon.

The marriage of Miss Constance Ida Rocke, only daughter of the late Mr. John Rocke, of Clungunford House, Shropshire, with Major Evan Aubrey Thomas, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, second son of Mr. E. D. Thomas, of Welfield, Radnorshire, took place at St. Cuthbert's Church, in the village of Clungunford, on Thursday, the 21st inst. At half-past eleven the bridegroom entered the church, attended by his best man, Colonel Jones Thomas, of Llanthomas, and two groomsmen, Major Bibby, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Mr. H. Penry Powel. Soon afterwards the bride arrived, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Rocke, who gave her away, and her four bridesmaids. The bride wore pearl satin, draped with Brussels lace; an orange-flower wreath, with a tulle veil, fastened by a pearl and diamond arrow and diamond flies. The bridesmaids wore canary satin and cashmere dresses, trimmed with white lace; and yellow ostrich feather bonnets; each wore a gold and pearl arrow brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried pretty bouquets of violets, eucharis and Roman hyacinths. After the wedding the party adjourned to Clungunford House, where between sixty and seventy guests assembled for a very *recherché* breakfast; and shortly after two o'clock Major and Mrs. Thomas drove to Craven Arms Station, *en route* for Cheltenham. The bride and bridegroom received a large number of handsome, artistic, and useful presents.

BABYLONIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The inscription on a cylinder of Nabonidus, the last native King of Babylon, which Mr. Pinches brought before the Society of Biblical Archæology at their November meeting, contained several passages of interest. Firstly, there was a notice of the destruction of Astyages by Cyrus, supposed to have been inflicted on the Medes by the god Merodach as a punishment for their desecration of the Temple of the Moon God at Harran, the ruins of which retained the name of Selem-Sin ("image of the Moon God"), to comparatively modern times; and in connection with this subject a discussion arose at the meeting as to the name by which the Median subjects of Astyages were designated on the cylinder, Mr. Pinches adopting the reading of *Sabmanda*, according to the ordinary phonetic value of the characters employed, while M. Oppert suggested that the name should be read *Urvanda*, the original form of the modern Elwend. From another passage in which the name occurs (Cyrus Cylinder, line 13, Journ. R.A.S., new series, vol. xii. p. 88), it now appears that the first element of the compound is *Umman*, "troops or forces," and that the ethnic title is simply *Manda*, which is probably a dialectic variation of *Mada*, the two forms being used one for the other, as the names Matiene and Mantiene were indifferently applied by the Greeks to the interior of the province. We may suppose the name of *Umman-Manda*, or "Median troops," to have been given to the Medes by the Babylonians from the fighting qualities of the tribes; at any rate, it is clear from the association in the Cyrus inscription of the *Umman-Manda* with the *Mat Guti* (or the Kurds) and the *Zalmat-gaqadu*, or "blackheads" of Babylonia, that the name did not apply to the mere Median army, but to the entire nation.

I may add that it is quite possible *Umman-Manda*, or, as pronounced, *Ummana-Vend*, may have been the proper name of the leading Median tribe which inhabited the Kurdish mountains in the time of Astyages, *vend* (or *mend*, the *m* and *v* are undistinguishable in Median) being the common tribal affix universally used among the Kurds and Lurs at the present day. In this case *Ummana-Vend* would be a hybrid compound, an Aryan affix of race being added to the Assyrian word *Umman*, "an army," but such compounds are not unusual; and the meaning of "the army tribe" would be quite appropriate, recalling the name of *Sheher-i-zor*, or "the city of violence," which was applied to the capital of the province. The names of half the tribes of Luristan at the present day are formed of the suffix in *vend*, which I conjecture to be the cuneiform *manda*; compare *Tag-vend*, *Hama-vend*, *Kaka-vend*, &c.

Another still more important notice in this Nabonidus inscription is that which assigns an approximate date of B.C. 3800 to the great Sargina. Nabonidus was an antiquary, and thus never lost an opportunity, when he was repairing the temples of the gods, of searching for the *timin* or foundation-stone of the edifice, so as to verify the name and date of the original builder. In his work at the Temple of the Sun at Sippara, which was notoriously one of the oldest temples of the country, he excavated to a depth of about 32 feet below the surface, and there found the memorial tablet of Naram-Sin, son of Sargina, which, he says, had not been seen by mortal eye for 3,200 years. Now modern criticism will naturally hesitate to accept these numbers as a real chronological date. Judging from the mutability in modern times of all institutions, political, social, religious, and linguistic, it seems incredible at the first sight that the same people, with the same cult, the same language, and the same writing, should have nestled round the same mound in the Babylonian plain for upwards of 3,000 years; yet I am bound to say that, after carefully examining all the evidence bearing on the subject, I now see no reason to doubt the good faith and accuracy within certain limits of Nabonidus's estimate. The means certainly existed in ancient Babylon of computing time to a very remote antiquity. Although no continuous chronological series has been yet found among the cuneiform tablets, like that contained in the Turin papyrus, fragments recording the duration of isolated dynasties have repeatedly turned up; and it is well known that in the Royal inscriptions allusions are often made to chronological intervals, varying from 60 to 1,600 years, as if they were matters of common notoriety. Berosus, moreover, who had access to all the documents, after classifying the minor dynasties up to about 2,400 B.C., enumerated eighty-sixty kings of one line, extending from the Median conquest to the era of the Flood—a measurement which at the moderate average of twenty years to a reign (2,400+1,720=4,120) would give a date far in excess of the figures of Nabonidus. I will only say further on this subject that the Babylonians certainly used the Flood as an accepted historical epoch, and that the name of Sargina is given in one list in close connection with that epoch. This king was afterwards deified and became connected with myths probably relating to the Flood; but that he was a real historic personage is proved by a summary of the events of his reign given on an astrological tablet, by Nabonidus's discovery at the Temple of the Sun at Sippara, and by the inscription on an alabaster vase belonging to his son, which was obtained by the French explorers at Babylon in 1852, but was afterwards lost in the Tigris. At present certainly the era of Sargina and its connection with the Flood is the most interesting point in ancient Babylonian history.

—*Athenæum*, H. C. Rawlinson.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(Twenty-eighth Quarter.)

1. T ren	T
2. R ide	R
3. I d	A
4. C amelopar	D
5. K hediv	E

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Berkshire, Dumfoodle, Hampton Courtier, Hero, Hadji, Jib, Kenmore, Knole, Ketha, Land-o'-Nod, Mrs. Mums, Mere Hazard, M. A. E. B., Magnet, Paulina, Puss-cat-mew, Rosslyn, Spero, S. O. F., X., and Zenobia.—22 correct; 17 incorrect; total, 39.

"Etak," "Puss-cat-mew," "Shrew Mouse," "Sparks," and "Zulus," are credited with correct solutions to Acrostic No. 3.

Etak.—Your telegram gives "Revenue" for "Revenge."

Peewit.—You are mistaken in supposing you were the "only correct solver" of Acrostic No. 1. Nearly everyone gave the answer as you did, and the practical result would have been the same had all been allowed or none.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 6.

(Twenty-eighth Quarter.)

Poem.

My first is come; my second soon will be
Times of rejoicing and festivity.

1.
Historian, warrior, and pupil true.

2.
Deprived of light our fate we did pursue.

3.
Launched through the air my rapid way I wing.

4.
To all save swine I pain and anguish bring.

5.
A courteous title reckoned in the past.

6.
Tho' always first, I oftentimes come last.

7.
This truth can none gainsay for it is clear,
That what is "there" is certainly not here.

S. O. F.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed for money at 100⅞ 1 ex div., and for the account 101⅛ ex div.

It is announced that the Rev. Randall T. Davidson will continue to hold, under the new Primate, the office of Resident Chaplain and Private Secretary which he held so acceptably to both clergy and laity under Archbishop Tait.

The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie asks us to state, in order to avoid inconvenience, that his induction as Vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks, will not take place on the Feast of the Epiphany, as both Mr. Suckling and himself have been already inducted to their benefices.

Mr. E. Leamy, M.P., it is said, will defend Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P., on the occasion of his prosecution next Tuesday. It is stated that Mr. James Murphy, Q.C., will go to Waterford specially to prosecute.

The action of Belt *v.* Lawes, which has occupied forty-four days, was concluded on Thursday. The action was by one sculptor against another for a libel published in *Vanity Fair*, imputing fraud as to originality of works. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £5,000 damages.

The first practical application in Scotland of the electrical transmission of power to a distance in every-day use has (*Engineering* says) just been made at the works of the Railway and Electric Appliances Company, Polmadie, Glasgow, by Mr. Rankin Kennedy, electrician and engineer, formerly of Paisley and Kilmarnock. By means of two dynamo-electric machines, designed and made by him at the Polmadie Works, a power of from four to five horses is transmitted from the line of shafting of the turning and fitting shop of the works to the department occupied by the carpenters and pattern-makers on the opposite side of the yard of the works. Thus transmitted, the power is used by those workmen for driving the large saws used in cutting their wood, and it is completely under their control. In this example of the electrical transmission of power there are used two of Kennedy's dynamos. One of them—the generator which supplies the electricity—is placed on the floor of the turning-shop of the works, and is driven by a belt from the line of shafting which drives all the machinery of the works. This generating machine runs all day, and from it two copper wires are led away to the carpenters' and pattern-makers' shop, where they are fixed and connected to the other dynamo, which, as in the former case, is also on the shop floor. This second dynamo is the motor which receives the electricity from the first; the shaft of the motor dynamo being caused to revolve at a speed of 600 revolutions per minute. A belt from the pulley on this shaft drives the saws when the current is turned by the switch-handle.

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